THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 195

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS TWOPENCE A COPY

Lifting Levels Of Living For All Chileans

Rationing of Work, Equal Pay for Women in 'White Collar' Program

Dual Jobs Banned

'Vital Wages' for Manual Labor Also Urged by Alessandri

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Congress has been requested by President Alessandri to pass two laws to ameliorate the living conditions of the workers and middle classes.

Of the two, that in behalf of the white-collar class, is deemed more important, as the Government considers this type of worker has been the principal sufferer from the depression.

The Legislature has promised cooperation in the shape of a law including the following six points:

1. Suppression of extra working hours in all professions employing intellectuals. There will be a rationing of work in the spheres of teaching, law, clerking, etc.

2. Dual office-holding will be prohibited. No public officer can simultaneously draw pay for private work and inspectors will investigate all cases.

Equal Pay, Equal Work

3. Persons holding public offices must declare their private incomes. No one with a private income exceeding $2000 per year can become or continue to be a government officer.

4. The principle of "equal work, equal pay" will be applied for men and women in state and private enterprise.

5. Women, however, can only form 20 per cent of the total personnel of official and semi-official departments.

6. Ninety-five per cent of all persons employed in private industry must be of Chilean nationality

Basis for Ruling

The national percentage ruling is based on the total pay roll of corporations and other classes of employees, to avoid evasion. Ninety-five per cent of salaries and wages must go to Chileans. That affecting women is important, because "official and semiofficial departments" cover a very wide sphere. Among semiofficial departments are many banking institutions, large credit establishments and organizations directing all industries and emanating from the numerous social welfare laws.

President Alessandri has commended the changes on the ground that the white-collar classes have been hit even more than manual workers by the high living costs which resulted from expanded credit and reduced purchasing power of the currency. Many of the workers are employed in industries which have been able to increase wages because of tariffs and other protective measures, whereas middle class employees for the most part appertain to professions where so far there have been few salary compensations.

Law for Manual Workers

The law pending in favor of manual workers will establish a "vital wage" on the lines recommended by a special commission. The essence of the project is that no worker shall receive less remuneration than the indispensable amount required for the satisfaction of essential subsistence. The "vital wage" is equivalent to a living or minimum wage and will be fixed in accordance with the necessities of the worker—food, clothing and dwelling—taking into account the region in which he works and the family which depends on him.

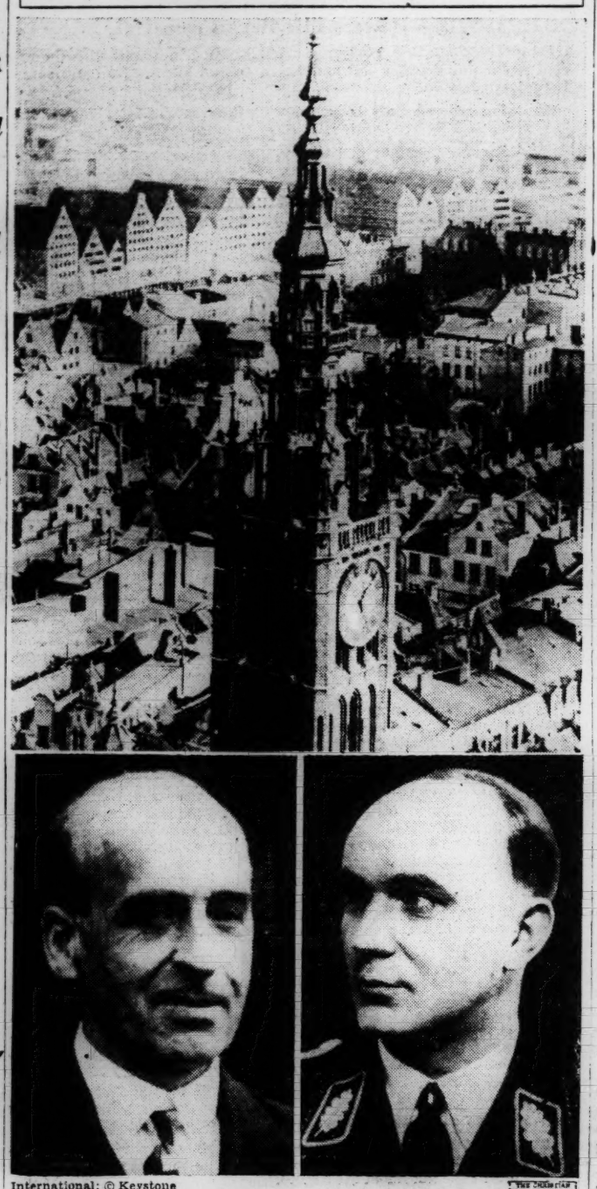
To assist both professional and trade workers, the Government is encouraging the adoption of a one-shift working day, especially in urban districts where such an arrangement will promote domestic economies and reduce transportation expenses. Several Government departments, municipalities—including that of Santiago—and business houses have adopted the scheme.

"Working Day" Set

The one-shift working day for the winter season is usually fixed from 1 to 7 p. m. Workers have their noon meal before and their evening meal after the working "day." In the summer season the one continuous shift is switched over to the morning, from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m. "Summer time"—an advance of one hour—has been made permanent by statute. In addition to domestic and transportation economies, the one-shift working day is also recommended because it avoids the noon rush and overcrowding of the metropolitan area, and enables the workers to cultivate sidelines to earn extra money winter mornings and summer afternoons and evenings. Others also find more time to work in their suburban garden plots and produce more food.

The Government recognizes that the innovation can only be operated within certain limitations. Plans are being studied to extend the principle to stores, but here it would have to be applied by classification, otherwise it would lead to unfair competition. In offices and factories where the single shift has been tried on probation the clerks and operatives have invariably voted for permanent adoption.

Baltic Question Mark



International; © Keystone

Danzig, Focal Point for European Diplomacy

Upper—Free City of Danzig as Seen From the Air. Lower: Left—Sean Lester, High Commissioner for the League of Nations; Right—Dr. Arthur Greiser, National Socialist President of the Danzig Senate

The Struggle for Danzig

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DANZIG—No one who has ever been to the "Queen of the Baltic" will be surprised at the sudden flare-up between Dr. Arthur Greiser, National Socialist President of the Danzig Senate and Sean Lester, the League High Commissioner.

Danzig, for all the quiet beauty of its streets, has not had an easy time of it down the centuries. To a city which remembers such events as the siege by the Russians after Napoleon's retreat from Moscow in 1812, the present state of tension is nothing out of the common. There have been several worse moments in the brief period since 1920 when the first High Commissioner of the League took office in the famous Hansa city. There was, for instance, the affair of the Polish post boxes which nearly caused serious trouble and there was the illegal dispatch of Polish troops to re-enforce the garrison of the Westerplatte which nearly brought Poland and Germany into conflict three years ago.

The present trouble ostensibly started from a studied insult by the officers of the German cruiser, Leipzig, who deliberately stayed away from a reception arranged in their honor by Mr. Lester. But back of this incident is the fundamental fact that the League High Commissioner is the guardian of a democratic constitution and that parliamentary democracy in the words of Adolf Hitler is based on "an immoral principle."

While a League Commissioner is in

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, July 15

Dardanelles—Russian Stand Prevails

The Dardanelles Pact signatories today agreed to Soviet Russia's demand that the Straits be closed to the warships of belligerent nations when Turkey is a neutral, says Associated Press.

The only exceptions to this strict lockout would be when a belligerent nation dispatched its warships to the Dardanelles under the obligations imposed by the League of Nations, or under a treaty, duly registered with the League, to which Turkey is a party.

It was understood the British delegation, which previously had opposed the Russian stand, had received new instructions from London.

Locarno—France Wants to Speed Talks

France seeks to speed up lagging Locarno negotiations and make certain that the issue of Germany's re-entry into the Rhineland in violation of the Treaty of Versailles be acted upon before any more diplomatic delays can be instituted.

Indicative of the French attitude is the report that Paris stands firm for an immediate meeting of the Locarno powers despite Italy's refusal to participate without Germany, and the hesitancy noted in certain British quarters. That France intends to insist on a conference before the end of July, even if only Britain and Belgium joined her, is today's semi-official dictum.

It is pointed out, however, that France does not want an exclusive Franco-British-Belgian meeting which would be unable to agree on a positive policy. Rather, France wants to secure the practical execution of the program of "mutual security and defense" laid down during the Locarno talks in London in March. France looks to Britain for any lead in this direction.

U. S. Athletes—Sail for Olympic Games

The United States Olympic team of 334 doughty athletes sails for Europe and Berlin aboard the United States liner Manhattan to vie with athletic standard-bearers from the rest of the world Aug. 1 to 16 in the eleventh international Olympiad.

Uncle Sam is sending in all 382 competitors, the largest ever sent. It exceeds considerably the 325 sent to Amsterdam in 1928. The reason only 334 are sailing now is that the yachting crews, the equestrian team and some baseball players are already in Europe.

This 1936 team—considered by sports followers as the strongest and best balanced this country has so far assembled—represents 23 fields of sports, with 66 track and field men heading the list numerically. Swimming men come second with 33; rowing number 29; yachting 25; baseball 21, and women's swimming and men's fencing follow with 18 competitors each. The women's track and field team adds up to 16.

Jubilation was the order of the day as it was announced the team was "financially solvent," and all doubts were removed about leaving anyone

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Political Vendetta In Spain

Slaying of Rightist Chief Held to Have Averted Dictatorship

Leadership Lacking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, July 15—The Casares Government is tossing perilously on the sea of social conflict. Somehow it has just breasted the greatest wave of all—a wave of indignation which swept Constitutionalists all over the country at the slaying of José Calvo Sotelo, the outstanding political figure of the Spanish Right.

Señor Calvo, it is alleged, was slain by members of the shock police in revenge for the killing by gunmen the day before of Lieut. José Castillo—officer of the shock police with anti-Fascist leanings. Lieutenant Castillo's murder, in turn, was announced as a reprisal for earlier slayings by the other side.

Hopes for Dictatorship

The great hope of the majority of supporters of the Right was that when this formal regime had been brought down it might be succeeded by a dictatorship with Señor Calvo at the head.

Hitherto the political vendetta in the last month has been restricted to the less prominent supporters on each side.

It is now feared that retaliations will result in a further period of killings. Reprisals might become the order of the day in Spanish cities, with the centers becoming veritable battlegrounds where no citizen would be safe.

Today the Government holds the respect of no faction. It is in power merely because no one is prepared to take on the enormous responsibility.

After discussing the Calvo affair for a whole day the Cabinet issued a note stating that it was horrified by the occurrence and would take every measure possible to prevent a repetition against any political leader. The note, it is felt, might have been more reassuring if its prototype had not already been issued at least four times by this Government.

Under normal conditions, the Government would already have fallen but the only man mentioned as the next possible Premier is Indalecio Prieto—the other strike leader—and it is well known that he is not ready to take over the power until the building strike has been solved.

Discontent Spreads

The social situation in Spain for a long time has been overhung by strike clouds of which the blackest is the expected railway strike. Directed by the Anarchists from the headquarters in Malaga, the discontent is spreading. Offices of the Southern Railway are in Malaga and were Anarchists to strike here they could paralyze rail traffic in Andalusia. It is still doubtful whether they will be able to affect the railways in the rest of Spain, but it is said the Fascists have prepared to strike with all the forces at their command on the day such a strike is declared.

Choosing Best Qualified Women For Public Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 15—Successful in many cities in getting women elected or appointed to government positions, the National Federation of Business and Professional Women is now considering how its member clubs can take a more active part in the selection of proper candidates for such offices.

An appeal for more careful choosing of women candidates was made in behalf of the public relations committee of the national federation in a report by Dr. Florence May Morse to the national board in session here this week.

Women's goal of equality of opportunity in the business and professional world has not yet been reached, said Dr. Morse, urging the federation to bring this fact before the public which often assumes that women have attained all they desire in the matter of rights.

Dr. Morse reviewed in her report the social welfare work of the federation during the past year. Many clubs, she said, reported work for children and the unemployed, through co-operation with Camp Fire and Scout organizations, CCC camps, Red Cross, Councils of Social Agencies, 4-H Clubs, Y. W. C. A. and many other club and service organizations.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, July 15, 1936

The Weekly Magazine Section	
Radio Comment	4
Sports Page	6
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	8
The Home Forum	7
Alliance With Divine Power [With Dutch Translation]	
Financial Page	9
Daily Features	11
Editorials	12

Erosion Curb Declared Basic Need of Nation

Federal Committee Asks $20,000,000 Annually to Aid Soil Program

$400,000,000 Wastage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—An annual congressional appropriation of $20,000,000 to enable the Federal Government to co-operate with farmers in controlling soil erosion was recommended today by the National Resources Committee.

"This wastage of the most basic and indispensable resource of the nation—the soil—has become one of our most pressing problems," the committee said. "From a country with the greatest proportional area of rich agricultural land we are plunging, almost heedlessly, in the direction of a nation of predominately poor agricultural land, as the result of unrestrained erosion."

$400,000,000 Wastage

It was estimated that erosion has reached an annual cost to the nation of approximately $400,000,000 as measured by soil depreciation and reduced yield.

The proposed erosion control program, in addition to the $20,000,000 annual appropriation calls for:

1. Federal legislation providing for reconnaissance of the lands of the country to determine the areas which are most in need of preventive and corrective measures for the control of soil erosion.

2. State legislation providing for land classification.

3. Acquisition by the Federal and State Governments of erodible lands unsuited to agriculture.

More Research Needed

4. Federal legislation for the enlargement of the work of research, experiment, demonstration, and extension teaching now under way.

5. Federal legislation providing for placing the public domain under administration, with funds adequate for the progressive restoration of the vegetation and for other improvements.

6. State legislation authorizing co-operation with the Federal Government in erosion control.

7. State legislation authorizing the organization of conservancy districts with authority to carry out measures of erosion control.

8. State legislation providing for erosion-control work.

9. Provisions to lend credit to farmers either direct or through an appropriate agency.

Soviet Better Housing Lags Despite Population Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—For the first time in many years the Soviet dictatorship has permitted open and general discussion and criticism of one of its draft laws—that relating to controlled birth and government encouragement of large families by grants in aid for all children after the seventh.

When the people once decided that their rulers really meant this discussion to be free, they eagerly seized the opportunity to say what they thought. The official press published diverse comments and criticism.

Ordinarily the dictatorship publishes its laws as decrees, and the people are expected to praise but not to criticize.

Evidence of Democracy?

The present discussion has therefore been interpreted by some observers as evidence that Russia is becoming more democratic. This is an exaggerated notion; the people understand very well that encouragement to discuss this one draft law freely does not mean that they can discuss future laws in the same way. They offered no criticism of this law until the dictatorship urged them to do so.

The Soviet dictatorship frequently distinguishes between social and political questions; the former are sometimes open to free public discussion; the latter never. In this instance, the Government proposed to cancel the 1920 law which permitted women to undergo surgical operations illegal in all other countries, and at the same time to make special provisions for helping large families and increase prices for divorces.

Already Many Victims

From the discussion two indisputable facts have emerged:

That thousands of Soviet women have become victims of the experiment permitting surgical operations forbidden elsewhere. Physicians published estimates that one in every three Soviet women today incapacitated for work owe their condition to this experiment, which has continued for 16 years in spite of the mounting evidence of its harmful effects. Hospital directors reported that their institutions are treating hundreds of women invalided by such operations.

That the housing shortage which compels millions of people to live in tenement dwellings, is a chief source of discontent in Russia today. The dictatorship's proposals to encourage large families elicited sharp criticism of housing conditions. Hundreds of workers wrote to official newspapers, inquiring: "How can we be expected to raise large families when we are already living six and seven in a single room?"

Forcing the pace of industrialization, the Soviet Government has doubled the country's urban population in a few years, and at the same time has assembled large groups of peasants in state and collective farms. Housing has not kept pace, and overcrowding has become a commonplace. Families with one large room still consider themselves fortunate.

But when the people were invited to express their opinions, they replied with such intense feeling that the rulers were probably surprised. It became clear that the "man in the street" is far more interested in decent housing than in construction of spectacular monuments, public buildings, "people's palaces," and the like.

May Bring Revision

It is conceivable that this outburst of public feeling, which was permitted full expression in the official press, may result in revision of the "plans" which govern expenditure of the national income in Russia, so as to speed up housing construction.

Soviet propaganda has perhaps over-reached itself. It has emphasized so much higher Soviet living standards, has contrasted so persistently the alleged joys of life under the Soviets with the alleged hardships of life in other countries, that Soviet citizens when permitted free public expression, have inquired: "How can we be said to live well when we are crowded with our families for years into single rooms? If our country has become so rich and prosperous why cannot it afford to provide us all with comfortable apartments without delay?" Russia's rulers may decide that this question demands a serious answer.

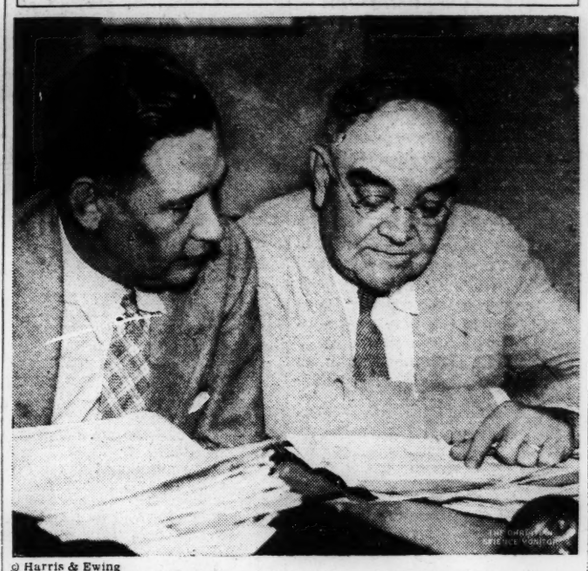
Cotton Town Artists Hold Own Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RADCLIFFE, Eng.—Behind the seemingly drab exterior of such cotton towns as Radcliffe in Lancashire there is culture. So Mr. J. Worthington, a mill foreman, and Mr. E. Ogden, a stained-glass worker, found when they hit upon the novel idea of staging an exhibition for local amateur artists. They obtained the co-operation of the Radcliffe Library Committee, who permitted the use of the walls of the children's library.

Radcliffe has a population of only 24,000, but from jobless men, office clerks, cotton operatives, school teachers, housewives, and others, came 127 pictures depicting considerable talent and imagination.

Relief Follows Their Drought Survey



© Harris & Ewing

Joseph L. Dailey **W. W. Alexander**

Aides of Rexford G. Tugwell, Resettlement Administrator, Who Made a 17-Day Inspection Tour of the Northwest. Following Their Trip, Mr. Tugwell Announced Plans to Distribute $3,000,000 in Direct Grants to Farmers

Landon's Record Shows Firm Stand for Racial Tolerance; Issue of Semitism Is Spiked

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 15—The anti-Semitic argument, most unpleasant of all campaign issues, has already cropped up in the present campaign, and in the view of Gov. Alfred M. Landon and other responsible leaders here might as well be spiked at the start.

In the last two days there have been two manifestations of the issue:

1—George N. Peek, after an interview with Governor Landon declared that the reason the Roosevelt administration has missed its trade opportunities with Germany had been because of "pro-Jewish influences" upon the administration.

2—In New York, John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, charged that anti-Semitic views were being attributed to Governor Landon in the East, while in the West his detractors were declaring him to have Jewish blood, pointing to his name which is Mossman.

Double Criticism

At the Governor's office here, it was revealed that a considerable volume of letters has been coming in making both these charges. The greater number, however, charge Governor Landon with being anti-Jewish. Critical public opinion, such as the Communist-controlled Daily Worker of New York, have been charging that he has conducted his state administration along anti-Semitic lines. In so far as the correspondence is based on any concrete points, it is based on the so-called Carmichael case.

Dr. Francis A. Carmichael will remain until Aug. 1, the superintendent of the Osawatomie State Hospital, Kansas institution for the mentally defective. He has occupied this post for 23 years, but resigned this summer, admittedly under pressure.

The Carmichael Case

About six years ago, under the administration of Gov. Clyde Reed (R), Dr. Carmichael advertised for an assistant and in his advertisement said: "No Jews need apply." He was sharply criticized then, was called on the mat by Governor Reed but retained his position.

A year and a half ago, he advertised for a similar assistant again and this time said: "Only gentiles need apply." Again he was sharply criticized. The issue arose once more in correspondence Dr. Carmichael had with an applicant, who turned out to be Jewish.

This year certain irregularities in connection with the Osawatomie state hospital were charged, and Dr. Carmichael's resignation was accepted. Responsible officials in the State House here declared that Dr. Carmichael's two anti-Jewish statements contributed materially to Governor Landon's demand for his resignation.

Landon-Named Jewish Doctor

The last post filled in the state medical corps was given to a Jewish physician, and all through the state administration are various Jews. This is held to answer sufficiently the charge that Governor Landon is anti-Jewish in his administrative practices, and squelches the only concrete point raised in the flood of letters that have come in here.

As to the contradictory charge that Governor Landon is pro-Jewish, even of Jewish blood, it is pointed out that the Mossman strain in his ancestry is pure Scots, desended from a fine Scottish family. His grandfather, the Rev. Mr. Mossman, was the Methodist clergyman in whose home Governor Landon was born at West Middlesex, Penna.

Views on German Events

But the crowning indication of Governor Landon's views comes from his own pen. In July, 1935, he was queried by Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post and former governor of the Federal Reserve Board, as to his views regarding events in Germany.

On July 23, 1935, Governor Landon replied with the following bold and unequivocal declaration: "The doings and the sufferings of the people who make up the German community are so shocking as to convince me that the leaders, the men who dominate the German people by force of arms, have forgotten al

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Japan's War Chief Asks $875,000,000 For 12-Year Plan

TOKYO, July 15 (AP)—A 12-year plan for expansion of the army was handed by Lieut. Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi, Secretary of War, to Premier Koki Hirota, vernacular newspapers reported today.

In addition to the expansion, the program was said to deal with improvement of weapons and replenishment of munitions, at a total cost of 3,000,000,000 yen (approximately $875,000,000).

Authorities said any outline by the Secretary of War would be confined to generalities and would probably be greatly altered before reaching the accomplishment stage. The Cabinet has just started its preliminary deliberations on the budget for 1937-38.

Count Terauchi's proposal, the newspapers said, contemplates spending the majority of the three billion yen during the first six years, concentrating on expansion of the air force and re-inforcement of Japan's army in Manchuria.

Italians Hail Official End Of Sanctions

Britain Keeps Mediterranean Assistance Effective Unilaterally

Barter to Succeed

No Other Hope for Revival of Italo-British Trade with Rome's Credit Low

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 15—Sanctions, so far as Britain is concerned, end at midnight, and thus is concluded what the British generally consider one of the most humiliating episodes of recent history.

With the removal of sanctions, which is now fairly generally completed throughout Europe, the temporary assistance pact between Britain and the Mediterranean powers cease to have any reason for being. Britain, however, is for the time being keeping her assistance undertaking to Mediterranean States in force unilaterally.

Bargaining-Point

While no reason is given, it is clearly intended to try to make Italy buy the removal of the British undertaking by giving up her demand that the League should reverse its decision of last autumn that Italy had committed an "act of aggression" against Ethiopia. Downing Street feels that if Italy really wants to co-operate with Western European Powers she should herself help to lay the foundation of such co-operation. At present all she is doing is to use every concession as a jumping-off place for a fresh demand.

Coincident with the lifting of sanctions, Britain has announced removal of the ban on Italy's buying war material and airplanes from this country.

Italy's Credit Poor

In neither case, however, is an immediate increase of trade generally expected. Italy already owes British traders about £1,300,000 in respect of pre-sanctions indebtedness and there is little prospect of payment. Italy's credit in fact is not worth much on the British market today.

On the side of exports, Italy's hopes are brighter. Italian cheese vendors, for instance, are expected to make an attempt to recover the British market.

"San Marino's Orchards"

As far as fruits are concerned it is alleged that a good deal have been reaching Britain from Italy consigned from false designations. The Republic of San Marino, for instance, has suddenly made its appearance as an ostensible fruit producer, despite the fact that she has no orchards to speak of.

The fact remains, however, that sanctions probably hit the British fruit importers more than they did the Italian growers. Lemon dealers, for example, bought the output of whole lemon groves in the spring of 1935, paying in advance in accordance with the usual custom. Later they were unable to import their property, although it actually had been paid for.

Barter May Be Solution

The best hope of reviving Italo-British trade is believed to lie in a barter system, as has already been done by Germany during the sanctions period. The volume, however, is likely to be small for the time being, particularly as the Germans have managed to entrench themselves in regard to several commodities, notably coal, in which Britain formerly held chief place.

Official figures issued yesterday show the total of British exports to Italy in June were £32,724, compared with £567,978 in June, 1935. Britain sent 7283 tons of coal to Italy in June, 1936, and 332,845 tons in June, 1935.

All Italy Celebrates End of Sanctions As Beginning of New Era

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, July 15—The whole of Italy is beflagged today, the 241st—and last—day of the "economic siege." It is a day of national rejoicing.

Reviewing the last eight eventful months, Fascist newspapers emphasize that Italy has emerged from the conflict with the League not a defeated, disappointed country but a satisfied power, with a rich vast empire added to her colonial possessions and increased international prestige.

Gains Outweigh Losses

The unanimous conviction here is that Italy begins today a new period in her history.

Politically, the country is united under the rule of Fascism as never before.

Economically, Italy is somewhat weaker, having lost about half her original gold reserves and foreign trade, but it is believed that these losses are outweighed by the territorial gains in East Africa, with their potentialities of enriching Italy's national economy.

Successful Diplomacy

Diplomatically, Italy has moved out of self-imposed isolation, making a sensational return to the stage of European politics by sponsoring the accord between Germany and Austria, which, as Italy thinks,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Breckinridge Joins Bolt To Landon Camp After Visit

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., July 15—The knell of any "Third Party" on the conservative wing of the Democratic Party was sounded here last night when, under a preliminary cloak of secrecy, the constitutional Democrat Party's presidential candidate, Col. Henry Breckinridge flew here, to leave a few hours later after issuing a statement warmly endorsing Gov. Alfred M. Landon.

This action was presaged Monday afternoon when a letter of endorsement from former United States Senator William Cabell Bruce of Maryland was released at Landon headquarters. Mr. Bruce had been a leading backer of Col. Breckinridge. But last night Colonel Breckinridge's arrival came as a complete surprise, after Governor Landon had teased newsmen by telling them he expected an important visitor, whose identity he might not reveal even after the visit.

Knox Visits Governor

Today, however, the campaign was stepped up by the arrival of Col. Frank Knox, the Republican nominee for Vice-President.

Colonel Knox exuded confidence, largely based on the recent poll showing Governor Landon in the lead over President Roosevelt in electoral college votes.

"In the Middle West," he said, "there is an absolutely irrestistible swing to Governor Landon. It is evident all over the area, and particularly in states like Minnesota and Iowa which we had feared would go to the opposition. States are returning to their former Republican allegiance. The recent poll showed the actuality of this swing and it cannot be overemphasized that that poll was conducted by utterly disinterested people."

Colonel Knox only expects to stay during the day, and besides hearing Governor Landon's acceptance speech will discuss his own speeches during his coming campaign swings.

Brings Own Adviser

Dr. Neil Carothers, economist of Lehigh University, who accompanied Colonel Knox, is officially listed as "economic adviser to Frank Knox." He is the vice-presidential candidate's one-man "brain trust," and plays an important part in the preparation of Colonel Knox's speeches. For the past two years, Dr. Carothers was closely connected with the American Liberty League, having published some of his studies under the league's auspices. This connection is now said to be at an end. Nevertheless, the Lehigh economist is reckoned to be several points farther to the right than the economic advisers in the Landon camp.

Colonel Konx's visit is threefold: (1) to read the Landon acceptance speech (2) to adjust his own acceptance speech and chain of following speeches in line with the Landon ideas, and (3) to map out speechmaking itineraries in which paths of the presidential and vice-presidential candidates shall not cross.

The Knox advisers who arrived with him today expressed considerable eagerness to learn Governor Landon's views on essential subjects. It would not be too much to say that some of the preconvention doubt about exactly where Governor Landon stands persists in Knox and other Republican quarters. The Knox leaders at Cleveland, notably former Senator George Moses of New Hampshire, led the attack on Governor Landon by calling him the "great unknown," and while they are now outwardly enthusiastic for him, a doubt still can be discerned under the surface as to whether the Kansas Governor may not be either too noncommittal or too liberal for their tastes.

Colonel Breckinridge's announcement is intended to divert constitutional Democratic support over into the Landon camp. He ran as an independent candidate for the Presidency in four states, with the view of rolling up a protest vote sufficient to impress the country, and to persuade dissatisfied Democrats everywhere to leave their old party alignments. He was assistant secretary of war in the Wilson Administration, and is legal adviser to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Seeks to Unite New Deal Foes

Governor Landon has hitherto noncommittally refrained from comment upon the various statements of leaders proffering their support, but the importance of Colonel Breckinridge's pledge—coming from the titular leader of Democratic insurgency—drew from him today the following words:

"I enjoyed the visit with Colonel Breckinridge very, very much. He is a delightful gentleman. He, like others, is placing loyalty to country above party fealty. His support is certainly welcomed."

The intention now is to draw together into a pro-Landon coalition all the various anti-Roosevelt factions, counting from just right of center to the extreme right. Thus far no attempt has been made to appeal to the Third Party movements on the left, not even to the Wisconsin Liberals, who are former Republicans, too.

It is to be questioned how eagerly Governor Landon welcomes these converts from the extreme conservative wing. His own record is consistently liberal in Kansas politics, and he has not hesitated to take a bold stand for progressivism, extending to a graduated income tax, social security laws, child labor amendment, constitutional amendment on the minimum wage, utility regulation and rate cutting, and numerous other projects which he has pressed in Kansas.

Conservatives Back Landon

Ever since the Cleveland convention it has been the conservatives who flock to the Landon camp. This is perhaps natural enough, but the important question is whether it has a tendency to tie Governor Landon's hands, to commit him to a more reactionary course than his normally progressive instincts would dictate.

Colonel Breckinridge, in a vigorous statement, reflected some of the fears of the right-wing groups which are scoffed at in the book by Governor Landon's chief resident adviser, Charles P. Taft. Colonel Breckinridge refers to the "threats to the freedom of the press and the radio—to the independence, efficiency, and integrity of the judiciary—the present and future menace to the American system of constitutional freedom existing in the philosophies that control the directing minds of the present Administration."

What Are Landon's Views

It is doubtful if Governor Landon believes that precisely this sort of menace exists, at least in the form seen by the "viewers with alarm." Nevertheless, he is unable and unwilling to disavow their support, any more than he could spurn the assistance of William Randolph Hearst.

Whether the steady stream of conservatives means that Governor Landon is being bottled up, or whether it means that he is under the possibly embarrassing necessity of accepting compliments which he does not really relish, or making quasi-commitments which leave a false impression, can only be told in the future.

The question is highly important. If Governor Landon, as a sincere and experimental liberal, is elected President with the support of right-wing conservatives, there are likely to be many disappointments for them in his acts in office. The aftermath might not be unlike the bitter, disappointed animosities now reflected by many who supported President Roosevelt in 1932. Such a policy leads to charges of "broken promises."

Divergent Views

It is hard to see how William Allen White, William Cabell Bruce, Colonel Breckinridge, and Mr. Hearst, to mention only four of them, can lie in the same bed. Yet that is the situation that has grown up here. It is heavy with doubt for the future. Either the Whites or the Hearsts are going to be disappointed after their man is elected, unless Governor Landon is the most skillful fence-rider who has ever come to office. Both are equally confident of their man. But Mr. White has known him longer, been more closely associated with him, as a full-dress article in this week's Saturday Evening Post testifies.

Moreover, the many liberals who now come to Topeka or are encamped here, are just as confident of Governor Landon as the conservatives like Bernarr MacFadden or Mr. Hearst. The liberals are more convincing, because they can quote definite ideas from Governor Landon. Possibly, too, the conservatives are in the Landon camp because there is nowhere else to go. The fact still remains that many disappointments may be in store.

Yesterday's visitors expressed warm confidence in Governor Landon's chances in their particular areas: former Gov. Dan Turner of Iowa, former Senator John Thomas of Idaho, Elbert G. Bennett of Ogden, Utah, business associate of Marriner S. Eccles, who nevertheless has always been a Republican in politics. They issued the usual optimistic statements. But only with Colonel Breckinridge's arrival, in the evening, did the ball begin to roll yesterday.

Breckinridge Statement

The Breckinridge statement, as given to reporters, said:

"I shall vote for Governor Landon and Colonel Knox. Under all the circumstances, I think their election will accomplish lasting good for the country. I think the re-election of the present governing faction would cause lasting harm.

"Governor Landon's election, in my judgment, will bring the following results:

"1. Greater security and prosperity for all those at present employed in agriculture, commerce, transportation and industry.

"2 Speedier re-employment at good wages for the millions who are unemployed because of the economy of scarcity and other follies of the present Administration.

Economy in Government

"3. Economy and common sense in government with diminishing taxes and more money in the citizen's pocket for personal expenditure and the stimulation of business.

"4. Greater freedom from hatred and strife between the various elements of our population.

"5. The ending of all threats to the freedom of the press and radio.

"6. The ending of all threats to the independence, efficiency and integrity of the judiciary.

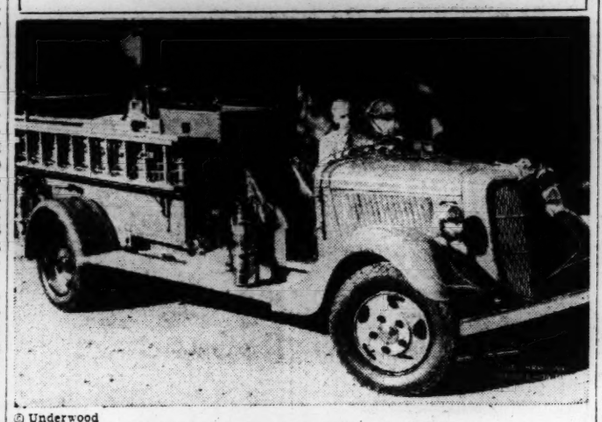
Will Keep Promises

"7. The ending of the present and future menace to the American system of constitutional freedom existing in the philosophies that control the directing minds of the present Administration.

"Governor Landon's word is good. He will perform his promises. He is direct. He has no hidden purposes.

"On Nov. 3 the American people will have a great test of their common sense, intelligence and devotion to the true principles of their national life."

It Guards an American Shrine



© Underwood

New Fire Engine for Washington's Home

The corps of guards at Mount Vernon feel a new sense of security now that they have a strictly up-to-date piece of fire apparatus to replace the one that was given them 15 years ago by Henry Ford, and they are additionally grateful because the newest machine, which has all the equipment possible for fighting fires, was also the gift of Mr. Ford.

Harold Lloyd Pays Biggest Jewel Tax

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., July 15 (AP)—When Hollywood's movie stars pay their 1936 taxes on jewelry, it's Harold Lloyd who writes the biggest check. Records of the county tax collector today showed the Lloyd collection valued at $30,000, just $18,200 more than that of Norma Shearer, the leading jewel owner among the actresses.

Joan Crawford's jewels were valued at $10,000 and those of Tom Mix and Joe E. Brown, $7500 and $5000, respectively. Mae West, the Diamond Lil of the screen, had her collection assessed at $3500. Charles Chaplin was listed as the wealthiest star, assessed at $626,400 and Mary Pickford as the weathiest actress, assessed for $235,880, but a change in the law conceals the greatest portion of their wealth. This year their stocks and bonds were not reported, being exempt from assessments since passage of the state income tax. Mary Pickford reported $1,289,810. Norma Shearer reported $292,300 and Richard Barthlemess $258,390, with Constance Bennett $104,470.

John Barrymore made a comeback on the assessment rolls. Last year he was down to his last yacht, with a total taxable valuation of $56,575, of which $56,350 was his sail boat Infanta. This year his total is $86,460, embracing real estate and personal property, in addition to the yacht.

Other assessment figures were: Harold Lloyd $404,725; Richard Barthlemess, $110,230; Douglas Fairbanks $108,010; Constance Bennett, $60,510; Joe E. Brown, $59,331; Tom Mix, $87,170; Gloria Swanson, $33,860; Norma Shearer, $26,860; Ruth Chatterton, $27,355; Ann Harding, $29,420, and Joan Crawford, $32,770.

Page Ripley!

An electric light bulb owned by C. V. Troncale of Birmingham, Ala., has been in continuous use since 1904.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Townsendites Seek Pension Amendment

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15 (AP)—Martin F. Smith, temporary chairman of the National Convention of Townsend Clubs, addressing the opening session today, said adoption of a constitutional amendment to legalize the Townsend Old Age Pension Plan is "the essential part of our campaign this summer."

He described the proposed amendment as one "drafted and proposed by Dr. F. E. Townsend, which he will later submit to you and the nation."

A prolonged demonstration interrupted Mr. Smith as he told of a plan to submit to all state legislatures the proposed amendment embodying the Townsend program.

Election Program

The Democratic representative from Washington said a "vital and essential part of our campaign to re-elect the present members of Congress, who have already proven their loyalty and devotion to the Townsend plan, and to elect new members have pledged themselves to our cause, will be the adoption of the Twenty-Second Amendment to the Constitution of the United States as drafted and proposed by Dr. Townsend."

Mr. Smith added that every candidate for state legislatures would be required by the Townsend organization to indicate how he would vote, if elected, on the adoption of a memorial asking Congress to enact the Townsend plan into law and the submission of a constitutional amendment.

Mr. Smith's statement that "we are not going to lose with Lemke; we are going to triumph with Townsend," touched off a demonstration which was exceeded only by that given Dr. Townsend, founder of the movement, whn he appeared on the platform and delivered a brief greeting.

Convention Keynote

Lashing out at "the barons of special privilege," and others he claimed were opposed to the Townsend old-age pension plan, Otto Case, Washington state treasurer and member of the plan's board of directors, keynoted the convention.

Mr. Case urged the more than 9000 delegates to "lay aside every personal, partisan or controversial question which might tend to detract attention from our real and precious objective, and with complete unity and unbounded enthusiasm, go forth from this great convention determined to win a lasting victory for all our people, regardless of race, creed or color."

He said the recent congressional investigation of the plan has resulted in a "great moral victory and has exposed the interests and motives behind the committee of persecution"

Changes Planned

A convention battle was in prospect over an announced drastic revision of the Townsend organization setup which considerably curbed the authority of Dr. Townsend.

State managers said they believed control of the board of directors should be given them instead of to "citizens maximi," a national advisory board composed of one member from each state, named at Townsend state conventions.

The original board was appointed by the movement's founder and enlarged by vote of the board. A total of 15 persons would comprise the new board, which at present has a membership of 11. The corporate name of the organization, the Old Age Revolving Pensions, Ltd., would give way to the Townsend Recovery Plan, Inc.

Meanwhile, a movement opposing any merger of the Townsend forces with a third party was started by the Florida delegation, led by B. J. Cohen of Orlando. The Minnesota delegation followed suit.

Landon Stands Firm For Racial Tolerance

(Continued from Page 1)

teachings of justice and love. The intolerant and drastic treatment of minorities in Germany should cause us Americans, before casting stones, to ask ourselves if we, too, have not been following false gods in neglecting our churches too frequently and in failing to pay sufficient attention to all the religious precepts and principles.

Need for Religious Freedom

"No people can prosper—no nation can live and no civilization can exist that ignores the Christian principles of justice and love and moral conduct. When these are forgotten, the natural result is a dictatorship and the end to all aims of a free people. Germany is the latest illustration of the well-known fact that a free church and a free democracy go hand in hand. Whenever religious freedom is threatened individual rights are trampled by force, and the clanking of swords and the flash of bayonets shock civilized people in their brutality."

Mr. Peek's charge that pro-Jewish influences in the Administration blocked substantial trade with Germany in 1934 and 1935 was the first time that such an allegation had been made publicly, and raised the anti-Semitic issue openly and explicitly in the campaign.

Other Factors Involved

Many of those familiar with Mr. Peek's operation of the export-import bank, through which Germany's alleged offer to buy cotton arose, consider that there were numerous other factors involved. In the first place, while various anti-Nazi groups in New York promoted a boycott on purchases from Germany, there is no evidence that they opposed purchases by Germany, which might have used up some more of the very limited Nazi supply of foreign exchange. Cotton not purchased in the United States would have been bought in Brazil, Egypt or elsewhere anyway.

But these anti-Nazi groups might have opposed granting of generous credit to Germany, and presumably that is what Mr. Peek means. Impartial foreign trade experts in 1934 and 1935 were not optimistic about trade with Germany, particularly if the United States had to put up the money. It was not necessary to be pro-Semitic and anti-Nazi to be skeptical of such trade. Therefore Mr. Peek's charge is not given much weight by several authorities here familiar with foreign trade conditions.

Landon's Strong Views

Moreover, if Mr. Peek believes that the Roosevelt Administration is too hostile to Herr Hitler's regime, he might read the Landon statement quoted above, which is more forceful than anything President Roosevelt has said.

The Semitic issue raised openly by Mr. Peek has been inherent in the situation ever since the Democratic leadership made its strenuous and successful effort to persuade Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to run again for the New York Governorship, with the hope of attracting millions of Jewish votes in New York.

It is sincerely hoped in Topeka that the frank explanation of Governor Landon's views and acts will serve to bury the issue. John Hamilton's charges in New York are said to be substantiated by correspondence coming daily to the Governor's office here, but as far as is known were made independently by him without consultation with Governor Landon in Topeka.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

behind. From telegrams and letters delivered to the departing athletes it is evident the nation sends a loud "bon voyage."

Sanctions—Powers Lift Bans From Italy

Sanctions against Italy are officially lifted in accord with the recent League of Nations decision, which said in effect, "No more sanctions after July 15."

Mussolini ordered Italy bedecked with flags as the 241st day of the "siege" marked its end.

The League of Nations had branded Italy an aggressor in the Italo-Ethiopian war on Oct. 6, 1935, and on Nov. 18 inaugurated "sanctions" as a League penalty. The United States had declared an embargo on munitions shipments to either Italy or Ethiopia only a few days before Oct. 10, the date 50 League members voted to impose the sanctions.

Italy's Trade Today's Question

London is now concerned how Italo-British trade is to continue. Many pre-sanction-period Italian debts are still outstanding. Britain, however, has lifted the ban on the purchase of war material by Italy from British firms. Economists do not expect any noticeable increase in trade at once.

New Italian Era Here?

In Italy, national rejoicing is the order of the day. Italy, it is held, now begins a new period in its history, and desires to see peace firmly entrenched on the somewhat restless European continent.

Rome says it will not be a party to any move aimed at isolating any nation (this may be seen in the part played in the recent Austro-German accord). In the future, says Italy, settlement of disputes should be based on just recognition of the rights of all nations. Diplomats scratch their heads over the phrase "just recognition" and wonder who or what organization is to be the judge.

Dirigibles—Under Study by U. S. Again

Regular lighter-than-airship service between Europe and America by the zeppelin Hindenburg focuses attention on the probabilities of the United States re-entering the dririgible construction field, abandoned after the crash of the United States navy dirigible Macon, Feb. 12, 1935.

Before the Hindenburg left its mooring mast at Lakehurst yesterday for the return trip to Germany, George F. Dern, Secretary of War, made an inspection tour. He did not comment on the future of this type of aviation for the United States but was enthusiastic about the German airship.

Previously the Hindenburg was visited by Rear Admiral Arthur B. Cook, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, and his assistant, Capt. A. C. Read, who commanded the NC4 on its flight as the first plane to span the Atlantic. Admiral Cook asserted the Navy would continue its lighter-than-airship training, and also expressed the hope that the Navy would construct a new dirigible, even if it were smaller than the Hindenburg.

The United States Navy has on this trip—as on others—officer observers. The Hindenburg, now over the Atlantic, is carrying 57 passengers, several more than the ship's normal capacity.

National Forests—U. S. Extending Holdings

"Preserve the nation's forests"—long the slogan of the National Forest Reservation Commission—takes tangible form in the announcement that the commission is considering a program of forest acquisition under a $2,500,000 grant from Congress.

A decision as to just what forest areas will be the first to be purchased and used for permanent forest management projects will be made at the commission's next meeting, reports the Associated Press.

The Forest Service asserts it desires ultimately to purchase approximately 61 units scattered over the nation. The complete program calls for a total expenditure of $10,000,000.

Areas under close scrutiny for prompt acquisition are: The Ohoco tract of pine timber in Oregon, with an area of 28,603 acres, at a cost of $624,980; the 132,000-acre Grand Lake (Maine) district, and 19,000 acres in the northern redwood unit in California.

Traffic Safety—Drive Bears Fruit in New York

It is safer now for drivers and pedestrians in New York than a year ago.

Policemen, the newspapers and other co-operating agencies in New York City are commended by Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine for their part in the traffic safety campaign, which has brought about a "marked improvement" in the city's traffic safety record this year.

Between Jan. 1 and June 30 there were 104 fewer fatalities as a result of traffic accidents than in the same period a year ago, the Police Commissioner said in his semiannual report. He added there had been 1500 fewer accidents and 1783 fewer persons injured. The total number of accidents in all five boroughs for the past six months were reported as 12,383.

Congress Seekers Must Face Inquiry By Women Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Candidates for Congress will be questioned during this year's campaign by the National League of Women Voters as to their views on the civil service, foreign policy, social legislation and consumer protection.

Candidates' questionnaires, issued by the league since 1920, are regarded as one of the league's most important activities in election years. Information compiled from them is made available to the public.

Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, first vice-president and legislative chairman of the league, said today that candidates this year would be asked to state their position on the following issues:

1. Extent to which the Federal Government should assume responsibility toward social legislation and public welfare.
2. Extension of merit system to include all postmasters and employees of new federal agencies which become permanent.
3. Repeal of Section 213 of the Economy Act, discriminating against employment of married persons.
4. Enactment of new food, drug and cosmetic law "for primary purpose of consumer protection," administered by Food and Drug Administration.
5. Approval of trade bargaining through reciprocal agreement with other countries, to obtain tariff reduction.

In asking the candidate to state his proposal for a neutrality policy of the United States, the National League asks:

A. Would you give up diplomatic and naval protection of American commerce with belligerents?

B. Would you favor embargoes on shipments to belligerent nations of all commodities, basic war materials, and munitions of war?

C. Would you favor co-operating with nonbelligerent nations to prevent or stop war by:

Consultation under the Pact of Paris?

Determination of aggressor in order to apply nonrecognition doctrine?

Differentiation between aggressor and victim in the application of embargoes?

A tip on keeping cool!

drink Iced Postum

You'll love its mellow, satisfying flavor!

No caffein...made in a jiffy!

Simply include all shirts in the regular family bundle—then call us at FAirfax 3810 and ask for HOM-STYL. Everything will be WASHED and IRONED ready for use . . . a ten pound bundle—costing $1.52 when ¼ its weight is table and bed linens, towels and the like.

NORTH SIDE Laundry Co.
FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Annual Summer Sale
all suits
all Topcoats
all gabardines
all sport suits
Will-Price
539 Wood Street

Your Butler Man Offers
Special This Week
On Sale at All Stores
Del Monte PINEAPPLE sliced
Big Can 18c
Butler's for better groceries
PITTSBURGH, PA.

In Pittsburgh! Secure your
FERTILMIST SPRINKLER
complete with one can of Plant Food
for Only $3.95

Before any fertilizer can be absorbed by plant life it must be in solution. Fertilmist Plant Food and Fertilmist Lawn Food are 100% soluble in water. The Fertilmist Sprinkler applies these fertilizers as a mild solution from the garden hose, direct to plant roots, with amazing results.

What Fertilmist Will Do for Gardens and Lawns
- Fertilize and Sprinkle in One Operation
- Develop Thick Green Turf and Beautiful Garden Bloom
- Eliminate Brown Spots in Lawn
- Promote Essential Soil Balance
- Bring Quick Results Without Fuss or Bother
- Saves Its Small Cost Many Times.

Available for immediate delivery any place in the United States without charge for postage.

BOGGS & BUHL
FEDERAL STREET PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Are You Going Away?
COATS for Cool Summer Evenings
SPORTOGS for Vacation
You Can Always Do Better at
Feller's
The Store Dependable
HARRISBURG

SCHLEISNER'S
FUR SERVICE
On the Premises
Cleaning and Repairing
Remodeling
Work Guaranteed Satisfactory
Moderate Prices
30 North Third Street
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

COLLE'S 'Encore' PERMANENTS

with the personal touch of Mr. Collé truly calls for an "encore" of enthusiastic praise from your friends.
BUHL BLDG. 204 Fifth Ave. Atlantic 0554 4TH FLOOR
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Go STREAMLINE "The Save Way"
Markets in
PITTSBURGH
7301 Penn Ave. E. E. 1800 W. Liberty Ave. South Hills
NEW KENSINGTON
BRADDOCK BUTLER
INDIANA KITTANNING

Meet Your Friends and Eat at the
Central Cafeteria
"Like Going Home to Lunch"
11 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Except Sundays and Holidays
327 Fourth Av., Pittsburgh, Penna.

Meyer Jonasson's
Atlantic 6200 Liberty at Oliver
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Specially Designed Youthful Women's
DRESSES
14.75
Usually Priced at 17.50

Youthful dresses with the same suave lines and high fashion details found in misses' dresses—Jonasson's contribution to the fashion-wise women of Pittsburgh. A special shop devoted exclusively to women who demand *and get* Vogue inspired models distinctly different *and youthful.* For sports to evening and in-between activities.

Dresses—second floor

Sizes 38 to 44 in printed and plain chiffons; printed silk crepes; sheers; washables.

SUMMER HOURS—9 TO 5 INCLUDING SATURDAYS

Delay in A. F. of L. Suspensions, If Any, to Be Brief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Possibility of a brief delay in suspension proceedings in order to fortify against a court fight jumped forward when the executive council of the American Federation of Labor continued its handling here today of the perplexity offered by 12 recalcitrant unions marshaled for industrial unionism by John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America.

If a delay is voted, it will not be long, and formal charges will be filed by the executive council against unions in the Committee for Industrial Organization, it was indicated today by council members.

The council has been given various interpretations of its right to administer discipline immediately. Some members feel the way is open. No written charges have as yet been laid against the CIO, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., said yesterday.

Question Nature of Notes

He reported that there was a question within the council as to whether the communications previously sent by the council to the CIO, which were certainly complaints, could be considered as charges.

Demand for postponement was made by George M. Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks' Union and chairman of a subcommittee appointed some time ago to meet with the CIO and present a request for its dissolution.

Mr. Harrison argued that the council could not suspend without making formal charges, and that to do so would be to punish without trial. He has favored naming a committee for further conference with the CIO and study.

At the conclusion of the first session devoted to disposition of the CIO problem, Mr. Green said:

No Decision Reached

"The executive council has taken into account the refusal of all the representatives of the different organizations affiliated with the CIO to respond to its invitation to confer. It deplores the fact that none responded and no representatives were present.

"The council considered the opportunity created through the extension of this invitation as a probable way out of our difficulty. All felt that the real primary purpose of inviting the others was, by way of discussion, to find some means of composing our problem. That effort has resulted in failure.

"The council then took into consideration all the facts regarding the setup of the CIO, how it has been functioning, and its declared aims and purposes. The council engaged in a general discussion without arriving at any concrete decision."

Brilliant 2½-day Cruises to

SAINT JOHN, N.B.

AND

DIGBY, N. S.

$22.50 up

NEXT CRUISE SAILS JULY 21

Leave India Wharf, Boston, *every Tuesday* at 5 P. M. (D. S. T.). Due back Friday.

(Includes transportation, stateroom accommodations and meals and a dinner-dance at the modern Pines Hotel at Digby)

You live aboard the S. S. SAINT JOHN while at sea and in port

Nowhere else will $22.50 buy so much in cruise pleasure. On all cruises two stops are made at Saint John and an afternoon and night are spent in lovely Digby Basin.

Call or write for illustrated cruise broadsides

For details of cruises and regular service, see your nearest travel agent; or apply 78 Boylston Street (Little Building), Boston, Telephone LIBerty 3830; or 50 Franklin Street, LIBerty 5586; or India Wharf, HANcock 1700.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES

Australia Allows 'Guaranteed' Aliens To Enter With £50

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, W. Aust. — The leader of the Federal Opposition, John H. Curtin, has been making inquiries into the conditions applicable to the admission of aliens into Australia, and having particular regard to the amount of money of which they must be in possession.

The general policy of the state government is against further immigration pending the complete elimination of unemployment. Mr. Curtin as member for Fremantle in the House of Representatives is not out of sympathy with this view. He has received intimation from the Minister for the Interior, Thomas Paterson, that the amoun: of money statutorily required has been reduced. The reason given by the Minister to Mr. Curtin is:

"Owing to the improved economic conditions prevailing in Australia."

A reclassification of immigrants for whom favorable consideration is assured, and the definitions are now as follows:

Dependent relatives of persons already settled in Australia, subject to satisfactory guarantees for maintenance. Dependents are a wife, minor children, adult single daughters, sisters, parents and fiancees.

Exclusions from the category of dependents, but aliens who may be permitted now to enter Australia, are: Persons nominated by people in Australia, guaranteeing to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that nominees will not become charges against the state, and who will engage in trade or occupations in which there is a chance of their absorption without detriment to Australian workers. They must be in possession of £50 (Australian) landing money.

Mr. Curtin further was advised that in the absence of a guarantor, an immigrant who could be appropriately employed could enter with £200 (Australian, landing money.

Chinese, Japanese And Indians Aid In Vancouver Jubilee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—This is one of the most cosmopollitan cities in the world, and it is only natural that in celebrating Vancouver's golden jubilee this summer the people of several nations should take an active interest.

This Chinese and Japanese colonies are arranging elaborate festivities, and the Chinese at a cost of $75,000 have started to build a pagoda and arch in Vancouver similar to the one erected last year in Hong Kong for King George's silver jubilee. Two expert bamboo artificers were brought all the way from Hong Kong to supervise construction.

A colorful pageant by the Norwegian and Icelandic communities is also being planned, with more than 4000 taking part. In connection with this a Viking ship fashioned as a replica to Leif Ericson's craft in which the ancient navigator crossed the Atlantic is being built.

Folk dances of a dozen nations will be presented during the celebration.

Of unique interest to travelers visiting Vancouver will be the extensive program of tribal ceremonies to be staged by west coast Indians in their native garb. Indians from several tribes will compete in war canoe races.

Revival Season Opens in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—It is "big meetin'" time in Alabama, and the Baptists and Methodists are preparing for their summer revivals.

These two religious denominations enlist most of their members during the summer. The Rev. Mark Lower, field representative of the Alabama Baptist, estimates that about 1000 revivals will be held in Alabama in July and August with an expected membership increase of about 6000. The Methodists expect about 4000 conversions in 800 Alabama revivals according to the Rev. Foster K. Gamble, editor of a religious paper.

Services are held twice a day, in the morning and afternoon, with "dinner on the ground." Followers pitch their camp on the church grounds and spend about a week in prayer, preaching, experience meetings and religious songs.

Revivals in the rural churches are homecoming occasions. Old settlers return and children who have strayed away from home come back.

Germans Use Humor to Avoid Rail Accidents

Cartoon Broadsides and Postcards, Done With the Light Touch, Expected to Prove Effective in Safety Drive.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — The German Reichsbahn has issued a series of colored postcards and picture sheets which call attention in a humorous way to the railway accidents and the dangers for which the public itself is generally to blame.

One striking card is entitled: "Consideration in Travelling Prevents Accidents and Damages," and shows how dangerous to others following him is the man who carries his umbrella under his arm, or a rose tree in such a manner that it comes suddenly into contact with another passenger's face.

Another card shows what injuries can be inflicted on men working beside the rails by an empty bottle thrown from the window of a passing train.

Warning for Children

Others picture the dangers incurred by leaning out of the carriage window, and by allowing children to play with the door handles.

Another series of cards draws attention to the dangers that beset the heedless members of the public at railway crossing. It shows how easily accidents occur when children play at the turnstiles placed at crossings in country districts, and especially the disasters that often overtake car-drivers and bicyclists who disregard or crash through the barriers let down on the approach of a train.

How carelessly many people drive in spite of the warnings given them is proved by the fact that 937 barriers of the Reichsbahn were broken through by motorcars in 1935 alone.

Pictures Tell Stories

Two pretty picture-sheets, which bear the title: "Help to prevent accidents" are delightfully humorous. The first sheet has six pictures, namely: 1—Don't push and press in front of the ticket-office; 2—Have your fare ready; 3—Show your ticket singly; 4—Don't be in overhaste on stairs and platforms. 5—Be careful with sticks and umbrellas; 6—Don't jump upon a train in motion.

The second sheet contains seven funny pictures with special reference to the platform. They are: 1—Help your traveling companions, especially the old and infirm. 2—Be careful with long objects and in opening doors; 3—Let passengers alight first; 4—On platforms dogs must be muzzled and held on the leash; 5—Paper, remnants of fruits, and other rubbish must be put into the waste-paper basket; 6—Don't block up the platform with luggage; 7—Don't get too near the edge of the platform.

(3) Show Your Own Ticket (2) Have Exact Fare Ready (1) Do Not Crowd at Ticket Window

German Railway Safety Post Card

Here Is a Caption That Carries a Pointed Plea to the Person Who Is Inclined to Carelessness

President Casts Light on Slight Of Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Categorical defense of the New Deal is contained in a letter by President Roosevelt to Charles Gordon, chairman of the civil service committee of the Lawyers' Security League, made public here today. The President's letter was in reply to a criticism by Mr. Gordon of appointments to federal emergency agencies and to federal attorneyships, to which he held the merit system should apply.

President Roosevelt says that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1935, "There was an increase of about 4600 in the number of classified employees in the regular branches of the service," and that when the annual tabulation is prepared as of June 30, 1936, it is certain that there will be a further marked increase because of the fact that either by act of Congress or by executive order, 15 agencies have been added to the list of those which operate under the Civil Service Law. The President names these agencies as follows:

The Alien Property Custodian, the Bituminous Coal Commission, Farm Credit Administration, Federal Communications Commission, Labor Relations Board, Securities and Exchange Commission Railroad Retirement Board, Motor Carrier Bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission, Social Security Board, Public Utility Regulation, Soil Conservation Service, United States Railroad Administration, National Training School for Boys, certain positions in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps and the Rural Electrification Board.

"As to the exemption from the classified service of positions of attorney by Congress," the President continues, "you will, of course, appreciate the fact that when Congress takes such action there is no power resting in the President to bring such positions within the competitive classified service. I have recommended to Congress approval of bills which have been introduced in both the House and the Senate which would give the President authority to issue executive orders which would bring within the classified service groups of positions and federal agencies which are now exempt by statute.

"As to the Social Security Board, Congress has stated that appointments to positions of attorney and expert in that board may be made without regard to the Civil Service Act and rules, and the President is without power to direct the board in the matter of making appointments to these positions."

Australia Searched For Fly-Trap Plant By McGill Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Prof. F. E. Lloyd, emeritus professor of botany at McGill University, Montreal, Can., is visiting Australia on a strange quest. He is searching for a plant belonging to the carnivorous group, discovered and named in 1875, but not since found in any other country. He has conducted botanical explorations in many countries, from Mexico to Sumatra, and will spend at least a year in Australia.

Professor Lloyd has made a special study of carnivorous plants—sensitive, strange, and often beautiful plants which capture flies, mosquitoes and many other insects, and then digest them. "There are about 450 kinds of carnivorous plants in the world," said Professor Lloyd. "When you realize that there are more than 300,000 kinds of plants in the world—and you have the most interesting in Australia—you will understand how comparatively few the carnivorous types are."

He explained how, in their search for the honey of flowers, insects were trapped by the stimulation of sensitive hairs or bristles on plants with digestive glands, or by other strange processes, such, for example, as by sticky glands, as effectual for their purpose as is flypaper in a house. It is partly to learn more of the insect traps of some of the Australian carnivorous types that Professor Lloyd is visiting Australia.

'Pal' of Karpis Pleads Guilty in Kidnaping Case

ST. PAUL, July 15 (AP)—Edmund C. Bartholmey, former Bensenville, Ill., postmaster, pleaded guilty in Federal Court today to conspiracy charges in connection with the $100,000 ransom kidnaping of William Hamm Jr., St. Paul brewer.

Alvan Karpis, one time Public Enemy No. 1, took similar action yesterday at the opening of the trial. The pleas left a single defendant, John (Jack) Peifer, St. Paul night club owner, indicted as "fingerman." A jury to hear the case was completed yesterday.

Trade Commission Halts Name Abuses

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced today it has issued an order prohibiting six manufacturing and sales companies in New York, Boston and other cities from "unauthorized use of several well-known trade names, such as Edison, Majestic and others" in the sale of radio sets.

The commission said the respondents were the Marconi Radio Corporation and Edison Radio Stores both of 23 East Twenty-First Street, New York; Stuart Radio Corporation, 58 Stuart Street, Boston; Joseph E., S, A. and A. Frank and G. Blumenthal, trading under the names Perfection Radio Stores, Harvard Radio Stores and Post Radio Company, "formerly operating" in New York, Pennsylvania Maryland and Washington, D. C.

The order calls upon them to "cease representing through advertisements" that their radio sets, tubes and appliances are made, sold or sponsored by Thomas A. Edison, Thomas A. Edison, Inc., Western Electric Company, American Telephone and Telegraph Company and others It also prohibits use of the names "Edison," "Edison-Bell," "Marconi Radio Corporation" and others.

Horses Decreasing

Horses and mules in Oklahoma decreased by 2000 between 1930 and 1935, according to a recent farm census.

Two U. S. Airships For New Atlantic Service Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—The impetus given to revived interest in American airship construction, caused by the successful operation of the German Hindenburg on the North Atlantic passage, took tangible form here today in a strong recommendation for construction of two new American ships.

The recommendation came from the business advisory council to the Department of Commerce, a volunteer group of business men who contribute their time to developing better co-operation between the Government and business and industry.

By Two Countries

The council suggested that negotiations also be undertaken looking toward a co-operative schedule of airship service to be operated jointly by two countries. While not stated, this feature of the report was understood to have in mind the plan long under consideration for a joint German-American service utilizing both German and American built ships.

Interest in the possibility of American entrance into commercial airship construction has increased significantly here during recent months. It is due primarily to the Hindenburg's flights, but also to the fact that the airship constitutes the only form of transatlantic air service in which the United States can embark without co-operation with England.

Flying Boats

While negotiations are well advanced toward a joint Anglo-American transatlantic service, using flying boats, an obstacle exists to the consummation of this project in that England has announced that it will not permit any American company other than Pan American Airways to land in England. This Government has no objection to Pan American obtaining the contract for the service, but it is embarrassed by the British ultimatum which, in effect, means that unless Pan American is given the contract without competitive bidding there will be no transatlantic air service by plane.

England is in a position to enforce its ultimatum due to the fact that it controls both along the northern route over Canada and over the southern route by way of Bermuda, indispensable intermediate points.

Airship Escape

The airship provides the one escape from the ultimatum. Airships do not require intermediate landing points. The United States could enter into a joint agreement with Germany regardless of England.

Airships can cross the Atlantic without flying over British territory, if necessary. The possibility is therefore being carefully studied with a view to breaking the stranglehold which England now has on transatlantic airways, and also as a possible bargaining point in the general scramble now going on among the nations of the world for control of the world airways tf the future.

New Water Main Has Safety Valve To Halt Flooding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Like an alarm clock set to go off, a water main, first of its type in the United States, is being constructed here with special valves to shut off its coursing flood in the event earthquake shocks break its 36-inch welded steel jacket.

Estimated to cost $1,127,000, the novel main is one of the projects included in the $4,878,000 improvement program of the bureau of water works and supply, five units of which were started July 11.

The "fool-proof" pipe-line, manufactured locally, will pierce overland topsoil from the Stone Canyon reservoir in West Los Angeles southeast 15½ miles to augment existing supplies to the harbor district.

The entire improvement program extends almost 300 miles in its scope from the water source in Owens River Valley to the city. It is divided into 58 separate units. Funds have been made available through the sale of bonds and a PWA grant of 45 per cent of the total cost.

Other units inside the city include a new reservoir in Griffith Park, a retaining wall, steel fence and paved road around Hollywood reservoir, a new outlet tunnel from Ivanhoe reservoir, and new water mains in numerous sections.

Along the Owens River aqueduct the work provides for conduit relining, cleaning and painting of the steel siphons, patrol-road building, installation of a sewer system in the town of Independence, raising and leveling of Haiwee Dam, and erection of a warehouse at Mojave.

READY-to-WEAR

with the quality, style and value we're famous for!

Emily Shops

35 Temple Place, Boston
Fifth Avenue, New York
Harrisburg - Washington

Natural Looking : Self Setting

Created by European Hair Stylists
We Study Your Type
$7.50 and $10.00 Complete
READER'S OFFER
PERSONALITY HAIR CUTTING
SHAMPOOING and INDIVIDUAL FINGER WAVE STYLING
$2.50
Free Consultation to Monitor Readers on all hair problems personally by
Mons. Francois
Authority on Hair Styling
11 East 45th St., near 5th Ave.
Phone Murray Hill 2-2868
NEW YORK CITY

Rogers Peet

Team work!

In this "Acquaintance Sale" the world's finest woolens are teamed with styling and hand-tailoring by the *modern* Rogers Peet—plus the master-touch of our nationally famous designer!

211 were $95
324 were $85
216 were $80
497 were $75

$65 now

Other suits including Scotch cheviots and Saxonies—

280 were $75
359 were $70
416 were $65

$55 now

SALE of TROPICAL SUITS
Were $45 to $65—
$35 now.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

5 NEW YORK STORES: Fifth Ave. at 41st St. · Broadway at 35th St. · Broadway at 13th St. · B'way at Warren St. · B'way at Liberty St.

BOSTON: 104 Tremont St. *at Bromfield*

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. There seems to be need for a musical lawn mower, and many an early morning user will then be requested to play only slumber songs.
2. Camp, Carp, Warp, Wart, Want, Went, Tent.
3. What about Traveler No. 2? Two were put in Room No. 1. Assuming that one of these is No. 1, you will note that she refers to the other as No. 12 when she asks him to use Room No. 11.
4. $113,906.25.
5. Gl add er (Gladder)

PHOTOGRAPHS COPIED-RENEWED ENLARGED-BY Bachrach

Mail Orders Solicited
647 Boylston Street, BOSTON Kenmore 4736
NEWTON LYNN
587 and 683 Fifth Avenue, New York

Made from Fresh, Lean RED MEAT-No By-Products

Dr. ROSS DOG AND CAT FOOD

Home Protection

A Northwestern Mutual policy gives you the best insurance protection obtainable—on your home and furnishings—and at a savings.

Call the representative in your district.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION

BUS FARES SLASHED to a fraction over 1¢ A MILE

No matter where you want to go in the U. S., Great Eastern is by far the cheapest first-class way to travel. Round trip fares slashed to as low as 1-3/10¢ a mile!

Examples of New Round-Trip Fares between BOSTON and

Baltimore	$11.00	Detroit	20.65	Pittsburgh	17.55
Dayton	24.25	Miami	37.55	Richmond	15.75
Chicago	26.55	New York	5.85	St. Louis	31.50
Cleveland	18.85	Norfolk	16.20	Washington	12.15

New round trip rate to Los Angeles $71.75

PORTER, FREE PILLOW SERVICE. 10% TO 20% OFF ON HOTEL RATES

See local Great Eastern Terml in phone book or write to 400 Empire Bldg., Cleveland, O.

GREAT EASTERN NATION WIDE bus system

Ticket orders on sale at Western Union ticket offices in Great Eastern territory

You take the snapshots

—we'll do the rest

WHEN you snap a grand bunch of pictures—you've done the big part of the job.

Let us take the responsibility for the rest. Our careful developing and printing will bring out all their sparkle and detail. Individual attention to each print is what does it.

And if you want to discuss this batch with one of our friendly salesmen — he may be able to give you one or two pointers that will help make the next lot even better.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.

NEW YORK, Madison Avenue at 45th, 745 Fifth Avenue, 235 West 23rd Street
BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street, N. W.

Let us figure on your repair work—Paine's

Special Selling of TILE TOP METAL TABLES

Various designs and sizes

Top measures 13¼ x 17¼

Free delivery in New England

in combinations of
White and green.
Brown and white.
Green and cream.
Blue and white.
Black and white.
Red and black.
And other colors.

Regularly up to $15
$7.95
Others at $5.95

No more obtainable at this price when these are sold

Mail orders filled while stock lasts

PAINE Furniture Company

81 Arlington Street, Boston

HANSELL-ZOOK
INCORPORATED
Advertising and Merchandising Consultants
Creative Artwork, Copy, Layouts *prepared for*
Direct Mail, Newspapers and Magazines, Periodicals, Radio Programs
Land Title Bldg., Phila., Pa.
Advertising is The Index of Trade

JOSEPHINE KETTELL
All Branches of Hairdressing
930-931 Fidelity Philadelphia Trust Building
123 South Broad Street
Kingsley 9505
PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA
The VERNON
50 W. CHELTEN AVE.
GERMANTOWN
air conditioned . . .
Come in out of the summer heat—enjoy the cooling, fresh air, while you eat one of our always-appetizing summer meals.
DINNER .60 and .75
LUNCHEON .35 and .50
The Only Air Conditioned Restaurant in Germantown

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon 12 to 2, and afternoon tea 2 to 5.
THE MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS at MODERATE PRICES
Marquetand's for Better Candies
Including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900 TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
GERM'T'N AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON W. PHILA.
Naturally Superior
Phone: Eve. 1234
SCOTT-POWELL ARISTOCRAT DAIRIES
Philadelphia, Pa.

Going to the Beach by Radio Is Going to Take a Lot of Sand

Radio Comment

So that seashore atmosphere might drift into city homes through radios tuned on Columbia network stations at 7 p. m. on July 16, Bob Hope, who heads the weekly "Family" program, has been making intensive preparations, with the help of the Columbia sound effects department.

Much as he would like to have send cooling sea breezes wafting through the nation's loudspeakers, Mr. Hope realized that this was beyond possibility of achievement and so, sparing no expense for the cause, he said in advance statement, he set aside a fund to permit intensive research into just what could be done.

According to the humorous account of this research prepared by Mr. Hope's publicity department, these were the plans:

"The entire amount of this Hope Fund for Amusement Park Research, Inc., and totalling 30 cents, will be used to send a crew of three sound effects men to Coney Island to capture and bring back alive the various noises to be encountered there. Hope has set a quota of 286 decibels per man.

"He has specified that he wants 65 decibels of roller coaster noises, 45 decibels of merry-go-round squeals and grunts, 75 decibels of side-show barkers, and 59 decibels representing the noises made by people as they make their first entrance into the surf. He also insists upon a dozen or so decibels to represent the noise made by a person biting into a juicy hotdog, and would like to capture a few decibels as manufactured by children who have been spanked for running away from their mammas.

"All these decibels, handomely stuffed and mounted, will be sent right into the home on request through the magic of radio and the artistry of Bob Hope.

"In order that radio listeners may enjoy this episode to the utmost, Hope offers a few suggestions for radio listeners. These are:

"Tear up a lot of old newspapers, and throw them on your living room floor, along with some empty paper cups, soda pop bottles, banana peels and some tail-ends of sandwiches.

"Stretch out comfortably on the floor and let the children run back and forth over you, preferably throwing a ball or swinging a baseball bat.

"Wear a wet bathing suit, making sure that you have a lot of sand on it.

"Open all screen doors wide and let some mosquitoes in to keep you company.

"If all these directions are carefully followed, Hope promises radio listeners a just jim-dandy time, at a cost that will be practically trifling."

* * *

A new church which is nearing completion at Ilford on the outskirts of Bournemouth, England, is to have a belfry without bells and a little organ with the tone and volume of a big one. Radio amplification methods will be responsible for this.

The sound of peals of bells will be broadcast over the countryside through loudspeakers, and any peal which has been recorded on gramophone disks can be used. The same apparatus will be used to amplify the small organ in the church through loudspeakers in the building. Another advantage is that services which are broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation from, say, Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's Cathedral will be available in this church.

* * *

Europe has spurted ahead of the United States in radio set ownership—but it took all of the countries of Europe to do it. Against the latest census showing there are now 22,869,000 homes equipped with radios in the United States, a calculation for the end of 1935 comes from the headquarters of the International Broadcasting Union which shows that Europe's radio population exclusive of Russia, numbers 24,875,095. The United States census, does not count the 3,000,000 or more auto radios in use in this country nor does it attempt to take into account the extra sets in the homes.

Until a few years ago, the United States had more radios than all of the rest of the countries of the world combined. Today it still leads any other single country in the number of its radio-equipped homes, it being estimated as of July 1, 1936, that approximately three out of every four homes in this country have radios.

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society will continue to broadcast its regular Sunday afternoon concerts over the Columbia Broadcasting System's coast-to-coast network for the next six seasons, according to a new contract recently negotiated on a five-year basis. It will be in force following termination of the present agreement in the spring of 1937.

Of special interest to the radio audience is the practice of presenting informal interpretations of each program for the nationwide radio audience by eminent musical authorities. In recent seasons, during the broadcast intermissions, such critics as Lawrence Gilman of the New York Herald Tribune, Olin Downes of the New York Times, Pitts Sanborn of the New York World-Telegram, and Leonard Liebling of the Musical Courier, have given these talks.

The society's first broadcast of the 1936-37 season will be heard on Sunday, Nov. 8, under the direction of John Barbirolli, young British conductor of the Scottish and Leeds Symphony Orchestra.

20 Aristocrat Products
Order Today
1. Certified Milk
2. Guernsey "AA" Milk
3. "A" Milk
4. Grade A Vitamin D Milk
5. Grade B Vitamin D Milk
6. Special B Milk
7. Regular B Milk
8. Chocolate Milk
9. Chocolate Drink
10. Cream Buttermilk
11. Light Cream
12. Medium Cream
13. Heavy Cream
14. Sour Cream
14. Sweet Butter
16. Salt Butter
17. Cheese
18. White Eggs
19. Brown Eggs
20. Acidophilus Milk
Phone: Eve. 1234
SCOTT-POWELL ARISTOCRAT DAIRIES
Philadelphia, Pa.

Shortwave Programs

All time is eastern standard for convenience in calculation.

Sunday, July 19

Berlin—11 a. m.—Symphonic Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Review of the Week; news. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Paris—5:45 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
London—6 p. m.—Beethoven Recital by Vera Moore (New Zealand pianist) GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg, GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Caracas—6:30 p. m.—Light classical music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Special transmission for Central and South America. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
London—7:20 p. m.—Recital of English Folk Songs. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg, GSD 25.5m, 11.75meg.
London—9:52 p. m.—Central Band of Royal Air Force. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Vancouver—10:30 p. m.—Blue Pacific Moonlight orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Monday, July 20

Paris—2:30 p. m.—Theatrical Broadcast. actors of the Odeon Theater. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Moscow—4 p. m.—Some Recent Soviet Novels. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
London—6 p. m.—Davis Cup Inter-Zone Finals. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; selections from opera "L'Amico Fritz" by Mascagni. 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1m, 9.36meg.
London—6:45 p. m.—Light French Music. Reginald King's Orchestra. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—News; music. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Melodies from operetta "Schwarzwalder Kirsch." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
London—10:20 p. m.—Racing Pigeons. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Tuesday, July 21

Paris—2:30 p. m.—Federal Broadcast: "Popular Feeling in Music." The National Orchestra. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
London—6 p. m.—Davis Cup Inter-Zone Finals. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg, GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Tokyo—6 p. m.—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and reviews. RNE, 31.5m, 9.4meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Music; Spanish lesson. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
London—7:10 p. m.—Recital by Zara Nelson (Canadian violoncellist). GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg, GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Music from talkies. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Dance Music: YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
London—10:25 p. m.—"Imperial Affairs," by H. V. Hodson. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.2m, 9.58meg.

Wednesday, July 22

Moscow—4 p. m.—Broadcast for farmers. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Paris—5:45 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. Concert of light music and songs in dialect. Talk by Prof. A. de Masi. American songs sung by Enzo Aita. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Music; Watch Tower Program. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Happy Programs. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—String Quartet in F major by Ludwig van Beethoven. The Bruinier Quartet. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Musical Comedies. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Montreal—9 p. m.—"This Is Paris." CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15 meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72 meg.
London—10:10 p. m.—Luss Games. GSD 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Thursday, July 23

Tokyo—6 p. m.—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.
Moscow—7 p. m.—News and reviews. RNE, 31.5m, 9.4meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Light music; Uncle Gordon's Talk. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
London—7:15 p. m.—"The Proposal," by Anton Tchehov GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—Songs by Heinrich Kaspar Schmidt. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Popular Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Variety Program. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Paris—10:30 p. m.—Theatrical Broadcast. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Montreal—10:30 p. m.—Lullaby Lagoon CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Friday, July 24

Moscow—4 p. m.—The First Half of the Stakhanov Year in the USSR. RNE, 25m, 12meg.
Paris—5:45 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.
Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. Selections of the Opera "L'Uomo Che Ride" by Pedrollo. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Music; Spanish Lesson. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
London—7:25 p. m.—Harry Leader's Swing Quartet. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSD 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Berlin—7:30 p. m.—"Helena's Husband." An English Comedy. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Military Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg
London—9 p. m.—Studio Concert by Empire Artists. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg, GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.
Regina—12:45 a. m.—On the Range—old-time orchestra. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Saturday, July 25

Paris—2:30 p. m.—Theatrical Broadcast, actors of the Comedie-Française. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.
Berlin—5 p. m.—Woman's Hour: Film Stars at Leisure. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations headquarters. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.
London—6 p. m.—Davis Cup Challenge Round. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg, GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
London—7 p. m.—Fred Hartley and his Novelty Quintet. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg, GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg, GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg.
Madrid—7 p. m.—Spanish music; Watch Tower; Travel Talk. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.
Berlin—8:30 p. m.—Polo at the Olympic Games (in English). DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.
Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Venezuelan Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.
Lethbridge—11 p. m.—The Sport Week, Henry Viney, sports commentator. CJRO, Winnipeg, 48.7m, 6.15meg, CJRX, Winnipeg, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

BLUM'S JULY FEATURE NO. 8

SATIN SLIPS
1.95
REGULAR 2.95 VALUES
TAILORED & LACY MODELS
Four different satin slips to choose from, one more ravishing than the other! Heavy, drapy luxury satin in beautifully detailed applique styles or in models lavish with deep bands of lace. Tearose and white, 32-44.
MAIL & PHONE ORDERS
STORE CLOSED SATURDAYS DURING JULY AND AUGUST
the BLUM store
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Individual Permanent Waves
CREATED TO SUIT YOUR TYPE
$5.00 and $7.50
For White Hair we advise—Zotos, $10.00. or Jamal Waves, $7.50
No Machine · No Discoloring
Personality Haircutting by
Mr. Frank Gittler
1631 Chestnut Street
(2nd floor rear) PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Spruce 6344

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
You know we're completely air-conditioned!
SALE!
Formfit Summer Girdle
$2.95
$3.50 value! A summer foundation is the basis of keeping cool. This girdle has a double mesh front with boning, two-way stretch back and a talon side closing. Expert fitters are here at all times.
In our cool, cool Salon Intime—First Floor

Keeping the Car in Bounds

The Great Automotive Game

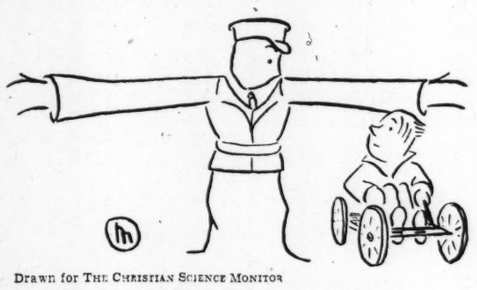
¶ Overplaying the green marks the amateur golfer. Slamming the ball out of bounds is poor tennis form. Overpassing in football is waste play. The highway parallel is "overdriving one's eyes." In other words, if the motorist cannot see more than 100-150 feet down the road he makes sure that he can stop within his range of vision. This requires a knowledge of braking distances in relation to speeds.

¶ "I've got swell brakes, I can stop on a dime," is a frequent boast of the amateur. Capt. Malcolm Campbell, the British racing ace, had the best brakes made, but it took him five miles to bring his car to a stop from his record pace of 272½ miles an hour. Drivers do not act instantaneously. They have to think first. At 60 miles an hour a car covers 66 feet before the driver even gets his foot to the brake. Another 156 feet are required to halt the machine, a total braking distance of 222 feet. If the brakes are loose, the road slippery, the driver less alert than usual, or the tires worn — stopping takes longer.

¶ Knowing these facts, the professional motorist allows for proper safety margins. He stops as he starts up — with a gradual, smooth action over a long distance or a comparatively short, smooth emergency stop where occasion demands. Quick stops increase wear and tear on the brakes, the tires, and the passengers. Hence, the good driver anticipates his stops far enough ahead to come to a gradual halt by easy, intermittent taps on the brake pedal. He leaves the clutch engaged until it has to be used to avoid stalling, thus making full use of engine braking power.

¶ Use of the brakes in stopping and starting on a steep hill challenges even the professional motorist. The expert uses the foot brake to hold him from sliding back, waits for the traffic light to turn, then deftly slides his foot off the brake on to the throttle. An easier way is to pull on the emergency brake, throw in the clutch and await the light in first gear. At the go signal, give the car enough gas to be sure it won't stall, then in a single motion engage the clutch and release the emergency brake. Still another way is to feed the gas with the hand throttle, leaving the feet available for the clutch and the foot brake. Engaging the clutch, releasing the brake and feeding the gas must be done as a single, decisive movement to prevent either stalling, jumping forward or slipping backward. If the car stalls, as it often does on a hill, use the emergency brake at once and hold it there until the engine is started again. These maneuvers on a hill are as difficult as any the motorist encounters in straight operation of the car. They are worth studying, since many cities use them in examinations for driving licenses.

¶ Some drivers slip the clutch on hills, thus converting the engine into a brake. The clutch, as most motorists know, is a group of circular plates cut out in the centers. Part of these plates are linked with the engine, the others are tied to the transmission gears. A spring holds them together. When the pedal is depressed, the pressure of the spring is released. Now do it slowly. You will find there is a point where the pressure of the plates against each other is just sufficient to barely move the wheels on level ground. The farther the clutch comes out the faster the wheels go. This is a good thing to know in moving the car in small spaces. On a hill, the partially engaged clutch will exert just enough power on the wheels to keep them from rolling back. There is some strain on the clutch—but the maneuver is worth knowing. The trick is to let the clutch in at just the right point and feed just the right amount of gas to hold the wheels, which varies according to the steepness of the grades.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Say, Officer, I Can Pull Up in Three Feet!"

¶ In these days of reliable brakes, drivers seldom ask themselves, "What would I do if the brakes failed?" Well-grounded motorists have an answer. They know that engine braking power is available at its maximum if the car is in first gear. Hence, even if there are no brakes, the professional knows that he can stop the car on any hill if he can get into first gear. How to get into first gear at high speeds is the trick.

¶ With the car rolling along at a good clip, slip the gear from high into neutral. While in neutral and with the foot off the clutch, step on the gas to race the engine. With the engine at the very top of its spin, shift quickly into second. Repeat the action to get into first gear. The old-timers refer to this trick as "double-clutching." It requires firm, decisive movements and should be practiced on level ground at 25 to 30 miles an hour.

¶ The best safeguard against brake failures is frequent testing. Will Rogers used to test his brakes every time he left the garage by making a complete stop. A set of good tires will stop a car 77 per cent quicker than worn tires. On brushed concrete, the car will stop 25 per cent quicker than on most other types of road surface. Low-pressure tires or unequal tire pressure will often cause brakes to work unevenly.

¶ If everything is in good working order, the driver should be able to stop within 48 feet at 20 m. p. h. Know your brake performance and you will not overshoot the mark.

[*Fifth of 12 Articles*]

Canadian Publisher Praises Press For Good Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—One of the greatest factors sustaining the morale of the nation in the past few difficult years has been the strong leadership given by the press of Canada, John Bassett, vice-president of the Montreal Gazette, a newspaper 158 years in the service of the nation, stated during an address.

Despite leanings in some quarters to the radio for the propagation of ideas, newspapers still occupy a unique position in the scheme of things. In all movements for the good of the people the newspaper always stood first. The speaker urged all those who speak bitterly of the "power of the press" to measure how much of that power was for good.

"The distinguishing feature of a newspaper is 'character.' The more distinctive it is, the greater is the appeal to the thinking public," said Mr. Bassett.

The character of Canadian newspapers has changed in three particulars in the last few years. In the first place no self-respecting newspaper man will allow the news column to be colored by political bias as was the habit some years ago. Secondly, a change has taken place in the importance of the editorial columns. "Newspaper readers are looking for leadership in these days which are trying men's souls. In no forum can the truth be more clearly and forcibly preached to the people of the world than in the editorial columns. A free press means a free people. The freedom of the press is no myth. It is the shining armor of our people and a bulwark against the caprice of the tyrant."

The press of Canada is changed in a third particular, inasmuch as newspapers show a tendency to break away from a slavish allegiance to political parties, concluded Mr. Bassett.

Trend of Education Seen Swinging Back To Ungraded Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREELEY, Colo.—High school juniors may sit beside fifth and sixth graders in the natural science laboratory of the public school of the future. Senior girls may practice home economics with tots of the elementary school at their elbows. This change was forecast by Dr. George W. Fasier, president of the Colorado State College of Education.

The trend is in the direction of the ungraded school, Dr. Frasier declared. The reason, he explained, is that education makes better progress when there is a wide scattering of ability because, as he sees it, "part of a child's education comes from helping and being helped by other children."

"Some progressive schools are teaching children in groups including several grades," he continued. "A school with a teacher for the first grade, another for the second, and another for the third, is giving each teacher a group including all three grades. We are moving in the direction of ungraded schools. High school students and grade school students can well be taught together, certainly in such fields as art, industrial arts, home economics, physical education, science, and in many other fields."

To attempt to teach children in ungraded groups is not to follow the easiest method, Dr. Frasier admitted. Children are taught with less effort when they are of about equal ability, he said. But he held that results justified taking the somewhat more difficult approach.

Seven States Get $624,000 Drought Relief in South

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15—Federal drought relief activities turned to the South today with the allotment by the Resettlement Administration of $624,000 for emergency subsistence needs in seven southern states.

The allotments, approved by Dr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Resettlement Administrator, shortly before he left for a personal inspection of the Northwest drought area, made $125,000 available to Tennessee, $125,000 to Kentucky, $75,000 to Alabama, $125,000 to Georgia, $90,000 to South Carolina, $75,000 to Oklahoma, and $9000 to Virginia.

After a conference of federal relief agents in Columbia, S. C., Malcolm J. Miller, WPA southeastern field representative, said that, while the situation in these states is not as acute as in some of the Middle Western states, a crisis will develop if immediate relief measures are not undertaken.

Cash crops, principally cotton, have been completely wiped out in some counties of South Carolina, he said. In other places acreage devoted to feeds, vegetables and truck gardens is reported to have been badly burned, causing privation to families and livestock.

Rain Breaks Grip Of Heat Wave In Western States

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—Rain and cool air hovered today near the last strongholds of a record-breaking 12-day heat wave which took more than 3000 lives.

A downpour at Springfield, in central Illinois, and breezes which dropped the mercury into the high 70's in the Chicago area signalized a break in the wave in the last of the four hardest-hit states to be relieved.

Already scattered storms yesterday had lowered the temperature in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

En route to Bismarck, N. D., to direct a cleanup of the drought wreckage in the states where the aridity was most costly to crops and livestock, Rexford G. Tugwell, Resettlement Administrator, and four aides boarded a train at Chicago. Mr. Tugwell said he planned to "make a personal study of drought conditions in the Dakotas and to get the resettlement offices in strategic points functioning properly."

In Minneapolis, farmers said rain had freshened grain crops and revived hopes for corn in many sections, but not generally throughout the State.

Rain was needed to save corn in Nebraska and Iowa. A. E. Anderson, Nebraska crop statistician, said precipitation within "the next week or two" would determine the fate of the corn crop there.

As heat relief impended or arrived last night, the nation counted a staggering total of more than 1000 fatalities, directly or indirectly attributable to high temperatures, in a single day.

The heat wave's parting shots included new all-time high official heat records in Davenport, Iowa, 112; Springfield, Ill.; Peoria, Ill., and Dubuque, Iowa, 110; Minneapolis, 108; La Crosse and Madison, Wis., 108; Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis and Fort Wayne, Ind., 106. Chicago's maximum temperature was 96.

Forecaster J. R. Lloyd at Chicago said the cool air which bathed Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota originated in the Hudson Bay region.

Rainstorms were not entirely beneficial. High winds damaged property at Norwood, Minn.; a thunderstorm crippled utilities in Conecticut; Clinton, Ill., was cut off from neighboring cities as rain and hail beat down trees and poles, blocking highways and damaging crops. All telephone lines were down. Three persons were injured at Ionia, Mich., when a wind storm unroofed buildings and uprooted trees.

Dairy Prices Soar; Meat Quoted Lower

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—The 1936 drought may burn consumers' purses for months, a comprehensive survey of farm commodities markets indicated today.

The crop scourge, speeding the sharp rise of wholesale food prices, already has been mirrored at retail counters and is dipping into housewives' budgets.

The telling blow of the drought found almost immediate reflection in the sensitive prices of dairy produce—milk, butter, cheese, and the like. Though lower meat prices gave consumers a "breathing spell," market analysts forecast the effect of crop destruction would appear in meat values in the future when emergency drought-marketing of livestock was ended.

A survey of retail markets indicated milk prices in many cities had been raised, in some cases as much as a cent a quart. Cream values also were raised.

Butter at most retail counters was higher. Wholesale prices for butter at the major markets were near the highest July levels in six years. Retail butter in Chicago was quoted up to 42 cents a pound.

Best quality eggs were higher in some centers but on the whole market quotations for eggs showed little change in the past month. Poultry sold slightly lower, largely because the drought hastened marketings by raising feed costs.

Cattle and hog receipts increased to the largest volume of the year and in some instances the largest since the 1934 drought because pastures were dry and because feed costs, particularly corn, mounted sharply. Pork and beef cuts sold well below a year ago at most retail counters.

Wholesale flour quotations were higher than a month ago. Market observers said it was unlikely the prices of bread, which recently were reduced, would be affected generally.

Big Improvements In Autos Declared Denied the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., July 15 — Too many important automobile improvements are put on the shelf because manufacturers decline to do the pioneering work, asserted Charles B. Bohn, president of the Bohn Aluminum and Brass Corporation, recently.

It is because of the highly competitive state of the automobile industry, he said, which places the manufacturer in a position where he makes only minor changes in his products "when the automotive engineering fraternity knows full well that big strides could be made if manufacturers would only dare to accept the penalty of leadership."

Mr. Bohn's outstanding quarrel with the manufacturers was over the ratio of power to weight.

"Every automobile engineer knows it would be possible to design a car in which the ratio of power to weight would far exceed anything on the road at the present time," he declared. "We have many cars which run as high as 45 pounds to the horsepower and others as low as 28 pounds to the horsepower. What we really need for performance and economy are cars which have at least one horsepower for every 20 pounds of car weight. With emphasis now on strength and sturdiness, we have not made nearly the progress in this direction and in the direction of lightness that we should.

"In the meantime, the public is being deprived of the advantages of these advancements. One cannot be entirely without sympathy for a big organization which recoils from the thought of the tremendous cost of scrapping present design and manufacturing methods. However, this very situation opens the door for progressive smaller organizations which will adopt the new designs, materials and methods which are fairly clamoring for their rightful place in the picture."

Ford and LINCOLN ZEPHYR
Phone Germantown 1025
for demonstration
KOELLE-GREENWOOD COMPANY
161 West Chelton Avenue
Philadelphia, Pa.

Contract Now for a Warm Winter With
PETROL FUEL OIL
Craig Coal
Represented by
J. Philip Strehle
47 Montana St., Philadelphia
Call GERmantown 5539

ABBOTTS Dependably Fine Dairy Products
DeLuxe "A" Milk
Butter - Cottage Cheese
Ice Cream
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, EVEgreen 4461
South Jersey and Seashore

BONWIT TELLER
CHESTNUT AT SEVENTEENTH
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Clearance of SUMMER KNITWEAR
7.50 to 28.50
Formerly 16.95 to 59.50
FIFTH FLOOR

Roofing
of EVERY KIND
CITY OR SUBURBAN
New or Old Buildings
Budget Plan, F. H. A.
T. S. Johnson Sons Co.
626 Cherry Street, PHILADELPHIA
"For Year-Round Comfort"
Insulate
Your Home
Eagle Rock Wool
Moisture Proof
Fireproof Vermin Proof
New or Old Buildings
Modern Home Insulators,
Incorporated
626 Cherry Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Solution to Crossword Puzzle

G	A	R	▨	S	T	P
A	▨	A	R	T	▨	A
S	E	V	E	R	A	L
▨	R	A	▨	A	M	▨
R	E	G	A	T	T	A
A	▨	E	M	U	▨	W
W	E	D	▨	M	I	L

JULY CLEARANCES
throughout the store
Open Saturday Evenings Except July and August
C. A. Rowell
Call TENnessee 2200
5615-17 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia

Danzig Made Focal Point Of Nazi-League Struggle; Will Poles Prevent Break?

(Continued from Page 1)

Danzig it is impossible for the National Socialist Government—which obtained roughly 60 per cent of the votes at the last election—to set about bringing the whole of the Free City "into step" in accordance with the Third Reich's conception of Government. Dr. Greiser and his friends have had to grin and bear it while Social Democrats and Clericals air their views in their own newspapers and make public speeches openly criticizing the National Socialist Government. A majority of Opposition newspapers, however, have been subject to systematic "confiscation" during recent months.

Commissioner Has Big Task

All Mr. Lester's predecessors also had their hands full. In their days, however, the trouble was not so much between Danziger and Danziger as between Germans and Poles. Although 96 per cent of the population is German, Danzig has always been an important link between Poland and the outside world and near the port, over one of the city gates, is a fine house built by an earlier Danzig generation for the Polish king, John Sobieski.

Today, relations between Poles and Danzigers are again correct, if not actually friendly, although the post-war period has seen many serious differences of opinion between them due in part to the fact that Poland has built a rival port at Gdynia, about 15 miles west of Danzig, and in part to the fact that Poland controls Danzig's dealings with the outside world. But since the rapprochement between Poland and Germany which was sealed in the treaty of friendship of January, 1934, it has been the Polish Government which has mediated between the League and the Germans instead of the League between Germans and Poles.

Beck Is Helpful

Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, who last January was mainly responsible for persuading Dr. Greiser to promise to observe the Constitution is again using his good offices on this occasion.

The indications are that the matter will be discreetly glossed over. Mr. Beck's visit to Danzig July 14 leaves the definite impression that the German Government does not intend to stand by Dr. Greiser, although there is every reason to believe that the attack on Commissioner Lester was officially discussed before Dr. Greiser went to Geneva.

Nevertheless, there is little doubt that the two men worked out a plan by which it was hoped ultimately to get rid of League supervision altogether and if Herr Hitler has drawn back now it is only with a view to returning to the effort, again later.

The campaign is apparently intended to be a peaceful one with a threat of force in the background in case there is too much resistance.

Ancient Ties

The ties between Danzig and the Fatherland have been very close during the post-war period. The walls of the students' quarters of Danzig University are decorated with pictures of German cities which share with Danzig the indignity of being outside the boundaries of the Reich. German citizenship and that of German-born Danzigers are practically interchangeable. A previous Mayor of Danzig, Count Sahm, later on became Mayor of Berlin. It is an open secret that although Danzig itself has no army, its sons are receiving military training in the forces of the Third Reich.

It seems probable that in trying to get rid of the League Commissioner, Dr. Greiser will not attempt to bring about immediate reunion with the Reich, but will make much of the fact that, as he said at the League meeting, Poland and Germany, thanks to two great men, Adolf Hitler and the late Marshal Pilsudski, are able to get on very well with each other without the League's help. Why, he argues, should not Danzig and Poland be able to do the same?

Not Wholly Bad

From the point of view of the High Commissioner himself, it would no doubt be an excellent solution. He has a lovely house—the former "General Kommando," headquarters of Field Marshal von Mackensen—surrounded by a lovely public garden, but his office is certainly not a bed of roses.

From the Polish standpoint, also—at any rate so long as the present friendship with Germany continues—the idea has certain attractions provided that Danzig is left as at present under Poland's wing both diplomatically and economically.

Mr. Beck, however, has made it clear that if there is to be any change Poland will demand the practical incorporation of Danzig in the Polish state. Hence it is believed Herr Hitler's decision to stand aside for the time being.

The chief sufferers would be the 40 per cent of Danzigers who voted against the National Socialists at the last election, and perhaps some of their fellow-citizens who were afraid to follow their example on that occasion.

But it is by no means certain that if given the choice between League supervision or no supervision, the Danzigers, like the people of the Saar, would not vote against the existing regime for purely patriotic motives.

Poles Arrest Nazis

KATOWICE, Poland, July 15 (AP)—Poland's drive against secret Nazi organizations was announced today to have resulted in the arrest of 38 persons during the last three days.

At the present time, the total number of persons facing trial for illegal political activities, is 90.

New Bird Sanctuaries Sought in Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—A survey of the bird sanctuaries of the Province is underway through the co-operation of provincial and federal officials. The survey is to discover suitable new sanctuary sites to replace several of the present sanctuaries which are now nearly dried up. The result of the survey will be announced in the fall when the changes will be effected.

Gov. Nice in Shipwreck

BALTIMORE, Md., July 15 (AP)—A steel-laden freighter, plowing through the darkness, rammed its prow deep into the side of a Chesapeake Bay boat outside the harbor here. After several hours the passengers aboard the rammed ship, Gov. Harry W. Nice among them, were brought safely to port aboard a ferryboat.

Tightly locked together, the bay ship State of Virginia and the freighter Golden Harvest, drifted aground off Seven-Foot Knoll with their crews still aboard. The Coast Guard cutter Apache stood by.

Italy's Slow-up in Ethiopia Due to Heavy Rains

No Recent Progress Shown in African Consolidation

Guerrilla Fighting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Italians have made practically no progress during the past two months in Ethiopia according to irrefutable evidence which has reached here.

Italy's forces reached Addis Ababa on May 5. Their troops are still only a few miles from that town. They captured Harar on May 7. Roving Ethiopian bands are still in the hills around this place and even close to the railway at Diredawa. Neghelli in the south was taken as long ago as Jan. 22. It was not till nearly the end of June that the Italians got to Mega and Moyale. Both these places are not many miles south of Neghelli not far from the Kenya-Ethiopian border. Very little progress, if any, seems to have been made northwards or westwards from Neghelli.

Main Troop Locations

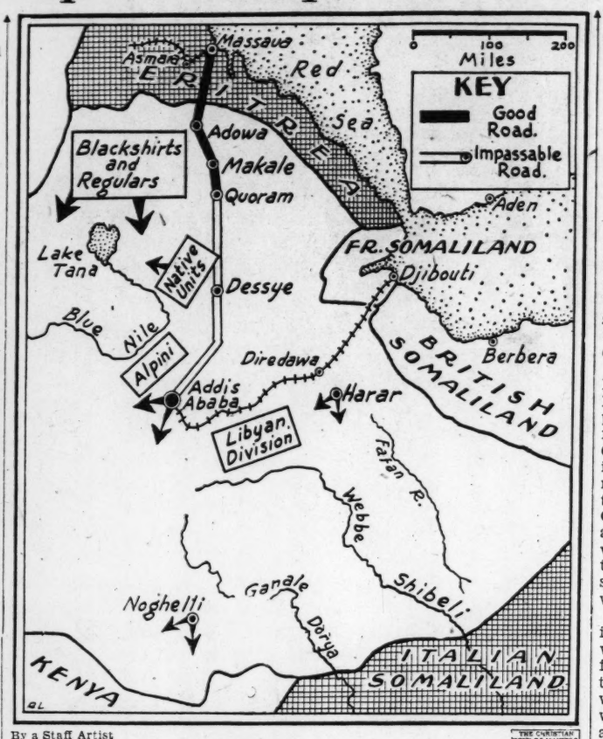
Apart from one or two divisions which are being repatriated—and replaced by further reinforcements from Italy—most of the Italian troops are dotted around the country between Adowa and Lake Tana. A few units have pushed westward from Dessye towards the Blue Nile, but do not appear to have got very far. There are some native troops a little to the west of Ankober and the Alpini have occupied positions northeastward from Addis Ababa in the direction of the Blue Nile. There is a Libyan Division southwest of Harar in the headwaters of the Fafan and Webbe Shibeli.

Apart from these outlying and apparently isolated detachments, the main forces of the Italians seem to be concentrated at various points along the road between Makale and Addis Ababa. Now that the rains have come in real earnest, the road itself is understood to be practically impassable south of Quoram, and it is not quite certain how good it is between Quoram and the Eritrean frontier.

Immobilized by Rains

While the rains have thus more or less immobilized the Italians, particularly their mechanized transport and to a large extent their airplanes, the Ethiopians are affected to a considerably less extent. According to reports from trustworthy European sources, small roving bands have started to prowl round Italian encampments and have met with some minor successes even right inside Addis Ababa itself. The former capital is now dependent on the Djibouti railway for its supplies and the carrying capacity of the railway is limited. Airplanes can only fly at irregular intervals and the landing ground at Addis Ababa is out of action because it is water-logged.

Military experts here, however, do not expect to see a major disaster to the Italian troops as a result of the combined forces of the weather and Ethiopian guerilla fighters. But they remain convinced that if the Ethiopians were to use the present respite to harass the Italians and then, when the rains end, studiously avoid any major encounters, they could eventually make it impossible for their adversaries to hold the country, without an expenditure which seems beyond Italy's present capacity.



By a Staff Artist

Ethiopia as It Is Today
Showing Positions of Italian Troops in East Africa

All Italy in Festive Mood As Sanctions Officially End

(Continued from Page 1)

completely alters the political face of Europe.

The warlike country of November 1935 today proclaims herself a pacific nation.

Italy's future policy, it is stressed, will henceforth be dictated by a genuine desire to see peace finally established on the disturbed European continent. She is anxious that all traces left by the Ethiopian conflict be speedily removed and is determined to make her contribution to the general pacification. She declared that she will be no party to any movement aimed at isolating this or that nation, but her efforts will be concentrated toward a settlement based on just recognition of the rights of all nations.

Women's League Voices Regret Over Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom here expressed profound dissatisfaction with the raising of sanctions in the case of the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia.

Following a refusal of their request for an audience with Dr. Paul van Zeeland of Belgium, President of the Assembly of the League of Nations, during which the matter might be discussed, they wrote to him above the signatures of their joint chairmen, Miss Gertrude Baer, of Czechoslovakia, Mrs. C. Ragaz, of Switzerland, and Mrs. C. Ramondt, of Holland.

"We, on the occasion of this Extraordinary Assembly," their letter ran, "wish to express to you our deep regret that in the Italo-Ethiopian conflict sanctions have not been applied energetically and loyally. Thus they could not play such a decisive part in the solution of this conflict as we had expected them to do in order to maintain the fundamental principles of the League of Nations.

"We join with those," the letter continues, "who, in spite of the raising of sanctions, continue to consider the judgment pronounced by 52 nations condemning the aggressor, still in force.

"We wish with all our heart that the idea of international solidarity between peoples and international defense of peace, which has been put forward by the League since its very existence, be finally put into practice."

Britain Invokes Escalator Clause For Destroyers

LONDON, July 15 (AP)—Great Britain formally has invoked the escalator clause of the 1930 naval treaty to save 40,000 tons of overage destroyers, it was learned authoritatively today.

Sir Robert Craigie of the Foreign Office handed a note on the matter to the Japanese Embassy. A short time later, an identical note was handed to United States Ambassador Robert W. Bingham.

Britain's action automatically entitles the United States to retain an extra 40,000 tons and Japan 28,133 tons of destroyers.

Under the treaty, the destroyer fleets of the three nations were to be reduced by Dec. 31, 1936, to 150,000 tons each for Great Britain and the United States and to 105,500 tons for Japan.

Britain and the United States, despite the new increase, have other excess tonnage which must be broken up or scuttled under the treaty by the end of the year, unless the escalator clause is further invoked.

Latest figures available here show that the United States has 227,000 tons of destroyers, all but 12,000 tons of which is overage compared with the 190,000 tons now allowed under the treaty.

Japan has 123,000 tons, of which 85,000 is underage compared with 133,633 tons she is now entitled to keep under the pact.

Great Britain has a total of 204,000 tons, of which 85,000 tons is underage, compared with 190,000 tons now allowed.

Naval observers said they believed that since Britain has established the precedent of invoking the escalator clause, Japan is likely to take similar action to save excess submarines from the scrapheap.

Each nation is supposed to have reduced its submarine fleet by the end of the year to 52,700 tons. Figures available here show the United States as having 75,000 tons; Japan 73,000, and Great Britain 55,000.

Campbell Out for Governor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., July 15 (AP)—Thomas E. Campbell, only Republican twice elected Governor of Arizona, announced today he would again be a candidate for the office. Mr. Campbell, who was Governor from 1919 to 1923, formerly served as president of the United States Civil Service Commission and United States Commissioner to the international exposition at Seville, Spain.

Gideons Placed 3,300,000 Bibles, Canadians Told

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Gideon organization has built up its ministry in putting God's word where it can touch people's lives, said Samuel A. Fulton, Milwaukee, international chaplain, as he addressed the silver jubilee of the Canadian Gideon Society and the international rally here recently. In 37 years, through the efforts of the Gideons, 3,300,000 Bibles have been distributed throughout the world.

In a review of the important events in 1911, A. B. T. Moore of Minneapolis recalled that the Canadian society was formed in that year. He also reminded his listeners that the Gideons' Association shipped some 25,250 Bibles across the United States to California, and mentioned the cooperation from railways and other organizations in this service.

The Canadian Society during the past two years has placed 2000 copies of a special Bible in Canadian public schools, it was reported by D. L. Davidson, president, who said that the Canadian Society placed the first Bibles in a foreign hotel in Peking, China, 600 in the hotels of Jerusalem; and 3000 throughout India.

Today's Christianity is much less fervent than the Christianity of a generation ago, charged P. A. Westburg of Chicago, international president, who maintained that in the various walks of life it is evident that Christianity has lost the appeal it had for our parents. Colleges are destructive to the faith we build in the homes, but he also blamed the homes for the downfall of spiritual enthusiasm.

Shelley Hailed As Composer Of Anonymous Poem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An anonymous poem, "Sadak the Wanderer," has been proved the work of Percy Bysshe Shelley, though it is not printed in any edition of the poet.

"Sadak the Wanderer" is based on the theme of the Wandering Jew. It consists of 80 short lines written in a rapidly flowing meter not unlike that of Shelley's "The Cloud." It appears to have been inspired by a tale called "Sadak and Kalasrade," which is included in a volume of "Tales of the Genii," issued in monthly parts, and published in 1764. Typical lines from the poem are:

Stainless as the new-born child,
Strays this wanderer through the wild;
Day by day, and year by year,
Must the pilgrim wander there.

It was published in "The Keepsake" annual of 1828. Since 1859 it has been known that one of the contributions to this publication was by Shelley, but the particular piece was unidentified. The manuscript of "The Keepsake," however, has come into the possession of Mr. Davidson Cook, who announces that, according to the index, Shelly's poem is "Sadak the Wanderer."

Disaffected Leader Turns on Canton In Army Shuffle

HONG KONG, July 15 (AP) — A three-cornered offensive developed today in China with a new shuffling of army commanders.

Gen. Yu Han-mou, who yesterday shifted his allegiance from Southwest to Central China, was reported moving his army against cities in Northern Kwangtung province, in which Canton is located, with the support of five Nanking (Central) divisions. Military observers feared a clash was possible momentarily.

Urges War Against Japanese

Canton government officials issued a manifesto calling an extraordinary session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee with an agenda consisting mainly of resolutions for war against Japan.

Informed quarters interpreted the move as a last desperate effort by the Southwest to employ anti-Japanese feeling against Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Nanking military overlord and leader of the Nationalist Party Government.

It was extremely doubtful in the minds of many whether the Southwest could muster a quorum of the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party).

Veteran Fighters Back Plan

At the same time the Southwest established an "anti-Japanese Allies Headquarters" with Gen. Chan Chai-tong as commander. General Chan was dismissed Monday by the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee as commander of Kwangtung provincial forces and General Yu was installed as leader.

Backing General Chan were Li Chun-jen, second in command; Chiang Kuang-nai, Chief of Staff, and Oong Chao-yuan, Field Commander. Chiang is famed as Commander-in-Chief of the old Nineteenth Route Army which defended Shanghai in 1932 against the Japanese, and Oong is known as "the hero of the Woosung defense" in the same war.

Demands Were Refused

It also was regarded as significant that Tsai Ting-kai, Field Commander of the 19th Army, was visiting Canton. The Central Government in Nanking, through the Kuomintang Central Committee, recently ordered dissolution of the Southwest's political council and rejection of Canton demands for war against Japan.

Canton's call for a committee meeting apparently was designed to oppose the orders, and some viewed the manifesto as a Southwest challenge to Nanking's Generalissimo Chiang to invoke fresh measures.

Nanking was reported actively promoting disaffection within the Canton ranks from which Lieut.-Gen. Tang Lung-kwong, assistant commander of the Fourth Army, and two more colonels have deserted. Three Nanking airplanes flew over Canton dropping leaflets, an action looked upon as part of the drive.

Canton has purchased 300 more airplanes from Japan, it was reported, and 100 are expected to arrive shortly.

Leaning Chimney

A 114-foot brick chimney, built leaning almost as much as the tower of Pisa, has been standing 48 years near San Diego, Calif.

Prevention of War Held Real Purpose of Future League

Reforms Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Once again League critics are raising the question whether Geneva should not concentrate more upon preventing aggression rather than on trying to stop hostilities once they have broken out.

Supporters of the League, too, are hotly debating the point. Thus, the League of Nations Union here has put forward a number of proposals for strengthening Article XI of the Covenant. This article declares that it is the "friendly right" of any member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or Council "any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

One of the Union's first proposals is to free the Council from the votes of the disputants. Thus freed from the possibility of blocking action by those powers, the Council would be in a position to initiate without delay definite preventive action—instead of having to wait until an act of aggression had been committed. For instance, the Council could clap on an embargo on the supply to one or both disputants of arms and ammunition, petroleum, and other raw materials essential for war.

Additional steps to strengthen the League's preventive action might be the putting into force of two League conventions—one on Improving the Means of Preventing War and the other on Financial Assistance to the State Victim of Aggression. Under the former, Council may in a serious case of friction set up a neutral zone and send its own commissioners to see that the disputants have withdrawn behind the lines laid down by it.

The dispatch of commissions of investigation to the seat of trouble should be an accepted feature of the League's procedure, the committee suggests. It recalls how the prompt arrival of a League mission on the Greco-Bulgarian frontier in 1925 helped to keep the peace when Greek forces had actually penetrated some distance into Bulgarian territory. Although the Lytton Commission to Manchuria did not stop the Japanese aggression against China, the committee feels that it enabled the Assembly to pronounce "a just and comprehensive verdict." Moreover, the committee says, the Lytton report "might well have achieved the desired end," if the commission had been sent out as soon as the dispute broke out, and "had the States-Members of the League and the United States been ready and able to take joint action to restrain Japan."

The setting up of permanent demilitarized zones between states is another method which has lately been mooted for strengthening the Covenant's preventive action. The Union does not believe such a system could be made uniform in the near future.

On some frontiers, it says, political, strategic and geographic considerations combine to prevent the establishment of a wholly demilitarized zone at the present time. In other cases a zone might with great advantage be set up, so long as only frontier fortifications and barracks were permitted in such zones. "But so long as military aircraft and tanks primarily designed for purposes of assault are retained, a few miles of demilitarized territory are of doubtful protective value."

Where imminent conflict threatens, any neutral zone established by the council should be patrolled by a force responsible to it. The mere presence of such a force, the committee states, "may be of great value." In appropriate cases the Council should be willing to dispatch a force—similar to the one sent to the Saar—if asked to do so by either party to the dispute.

In making these recommendations the Committee recalls "a fact, which for the Union, governs the whole problem of an international police force; namely, that a real unity of purpose in the Council is the overriding political condition both for its creation and the efficacy of its command. To bring about that singleness of purpose, essential to the success of all League activities, but so far unrealized, must be the main aim of the organized movement of public opinion in support of the League."

SALESMEN! Make steady income showing deluxe hand-made, all-silk neckwear at $1.00 — an exceptional value. Stock furnished on consignment to qualified representatives. No investment required. Write for 24-page book, "Opportunities in the Neckwear Business." C. E. ZIMMERMAN 207-215 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago

Beverly Hills Hotel and Bungalows
Beverly Hills, California

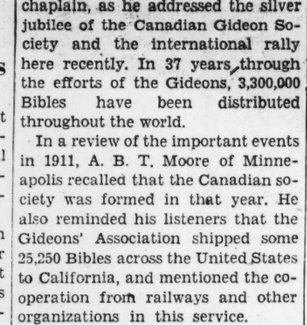
700 Feet Above the Ocean
COOL—RESTFUL—HOMELIKE
Room, Breakfast and Dinner Rate
Singles $6.50 up, Doubles $10 up
"Half way between Los Angeles and the Sea"
F. M. DIMICK, Lessee and Manager

$5000.00 INSURED INVESTMENT
We have never paid less than 4% Per Annum TO OUR INVESTORS
First FEDERAL Savings and Loan Association of Beverly Hills
9501 Santa Monica Blvd. CR. 6789

Low railroad rates . . low living rates at HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Avenue at 49th St. New York City
make a trip to New York irresistible!
★ Come to this modern, comfortable hotel . . . 800 outside rooms, each with bath, shower, radio. Single from $2.50, double from $3.50. DINE at CASINO-IN-THE-AIR

At the Sign of the Red Apple
A NEW feature in our restaurants . . . a complete SUNDAY DINNER 50c
SOUP • ROAST • VEGETABLE DESSERT • BEVERAGE
• WITH A SPECIAL LOW PRICE • MENU FOR LITTLE FOLKS
Those Good Waldorf EATING PLACES

VISITING New York?
Railroad fares are reduced . . . New York is in its summer garb . . . and The Paramount Hotel is New York's perfect expression of an up-to-date hotel. 20 floors of modern hotel luxury. In Times Square. Every room has private bath, circulating ice water and electric fan . . . from $2.50 single, $4 double.
Special weekly and monthly rates.
HOTEL PARAMOUNT
46th STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW YORK

JULY SALE 25% REDUCTION
"LaciCover"
THE GIRDLE LENGTH BRASSIERE

It molds the bust to a lovely, natural, youthful line.
Worn with any girdle. LaciCover gives you a smooth foundation for your most-fitted gowns. It eliminates "spare tires," brassiere ridges and girdle tops. Made of two-way stretch lastex lace. It is light as a feather, boneless, washes like a handkerchief.
For sale only at Salon of
Madame Alston
383 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK
Between 35th and 36th Streets

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD
SCENIC AMERICA TOURS
PERSONALLY-ESCORTED
YELLOWSTONE TOUR . . . . . 12 Days . $185
3½ Days in YELLOWSTONE; Colorado Rockies, Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs. Cruise on Lake Erie, going and returning.
MOVIENEWS HAPPINESS TOUR . . . 16½ Days . $222
Choice of motor tour in YELLOWSTONE PARK or RAINIER PARK; Portland, San Francisco, HOLLYWOOD. Behind the scenes in the motion picture capital, meeting your favorite Stars.
YELLOWSTONE PARK-COLORADO TOUR . . 14 Days . $229
Four Days in COLORADO ROCKIES; 3½ Days in YELLOWSTONE; Denver, Colorado Springs, Garden of the Gods, Pikes Peak, Royal Gorge; Salt Lake City, Utah.
COLORADO-CANADIAN ROCKIES TOUR . . 16 Days . $299
Four Days in COLORADO—a full week in the SCENIC NORTHWEST—Columbia River Gorge, Mount Rainier, daylight steamer trip Seattle to Vancouver; Two-Day tour of CANADIAN ROCKIES—Emerald Lake, Lake Louise and Banff.
CALIFORNIA-CANADIAN ROCKIES TOUR Three Weeks . $369
CIRCLING THE CONTINENT. Grand Canyon, A FULL WEEK IN CALIFORNIA, including YOSEMITE—THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST—Two-Day Motor tour of CANADIAN ROCKIES, Lake Louise and Banff.
NATIONAL PARKS-PACIFIC COAST TOUR . 30 Days . $444
SIX NATIONAL PARKS—Eight Days in CALIFORNIA; five days in the PACIFIC NORTHWEST.
SCENIC TRAILS are shorter, all inclusive vacation trips including Great Lakes and Canadian Cruises, stopovers in Muskoka Lakes District; many attractive itineraries.
ALL RAILROAD FARES GREATLY REDUCED
Write for Scenic America and Scenic Trails literature: Lehigh Valley R.R., 500 Fifth Ave., New York City. Telephone LOngacre 5-4021; 24 Branford Place, Newark. Telephone—Mitchell 2-7200.
OR INQUIRE AT YOUR OWN TRAVEL AGENCY
Lehigh Valley Railroad
The Route of The Black Diamond
LEHIGH VALLEY TRAINS use PENNSYLVANIA STATION in NEW YORK and NEWARK

FREE TREAD SHOES
By Wilbur Coon

See the Wilbur Coon dealer in your vicinity

FLOWERS are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without flowers.
Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

MOTH HOLES BURNS and TEARS
Rewoven Perfectly in Clothing
EVERY FAMILY NEEDS OUR SERVICE
Clothing Insured Against Fire, Theft and Other Hazards
Mail Orders Filled
A. L. Sullivan
505 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE BIBLES from the press of HIS MAJESTY'S PRINTERS?
Published in London by Eyre & Spottiswoode, Limited, and supplied in the United States by
HARPER & BROTHERS
49 East 33rd Street, New York
Send for Catalogue

3 DISTINCTIVE HOTELS IN NEW YORK CITY
Make your next trip to New York a happy one by selecting one of these popular hotels. You will find them quiet, comfortable, and conveniently located.
Weekly, Monthly or Yearly Rates
HOTEL GRAMERCY PARK
52 Gramercy Park North
OVERLOOKING A BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE PARK
Single Rooms $2.50 • Double $4 per day
HOTEL LA SALLE
30 East 60th Street
SHORT WALK TO CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH
Single Rooms $2.50 • Double $3.50 per day
HOTEL ROBERT FULTON
228 West 71st Street
OVERLOOKING HUDSON RIVER AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Single Rooms $2 • Double $3 per day

G. Jean INC.
FRENCH HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving and Coiffure Styling
32 WEST 58TH STREET NEW YORK
PHONE PLAZA 3-1470

Howard Breeze Cloth
A Cool Summer Suit . . that is Smart and Shape Retaining
Your vacation really can't be complete unless you have one or two of these cool, comfort-giving Breeze Cloth suits . . . Choice of white, natural, navy, brown and gray . . they're sensible . . seasonable . . reasonable.
Coat and Trousers $12.50
Howard Three-piece TROPICAL WORSTED Suits
Plain and Sport Back Models $19.75
Flannel Slacks $5.50 Sanforized Slacks $2.00
HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE
NEW YORK CITY
822 BROADWAY . . . S.E. Cor. 12th St.
1268 BROADWAY, Bet. 32d & 33d Sts.
1635 BROADWAY . . . . . Cor. 50th St.
145 E. 42nd ST. Bet. Lex. & 3d Aves.
972 THIRD AVE. . . . N.W. Cor. 58th St.
167 E. 125th ST. . . . Near Third Ave.
101 W. 125th ST. . . . Near Lenox Ave.
2821 THIRD AVE. . . . . Near 148th St.
254 E. FORDHAM RD. Near Valentine Ave.
17 CORTLANDT ST., Bet. B'way & Church
100 DELANCEY ST. N.E. Cor. Ludlow St.
BROOKLYN
75 FLATBUSH AVE. . 1 block fr. Atl'tic Ave. Sub. St.
671 BROADWAY . . Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST. . . . Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AVE. . Cor. Put'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE. . . . Bet. Herzl and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. . Cor. Watkins St.
JAMAICA, L. I.: 165-18 JAMAICA AVE.
• All Stores Open Every Evening •
JERSEY CITY, N. J. 320 CENTRAL AVENUE Corner Griffith Street
NEWARK, N. J. 82 MARKET STREET S. W. Cor. Washington St.
PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1215 MARKET STREET 1511 CHESTNUT STREET
PROVIDENCE 200 WEYBOSSET STREET Crown Hotel Building
BOSTON, MASS. 43 TREMONT STREET Near Scollay Square
605 WASHINGTON ST. Bet. Avery and Boylston Sts.
SYRACUSE, N. Y. 352 SOUTH SALINA ST. Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre
PITTSBURGH 233 FIFTH AVENUE Bet. Wood and Market
WORCESTER, MASS. 104 FRONT STREET Corner Church

U. S. Olympic Teams Sail in S. S. Manhattan

BULLETIN

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Their financial woes at an end, 334 American athletes boarded the S. S. Manhattan today, bound for Berlin and the Olympic Games.

To the accompaniment of the cheers of spectators and the shrieking din of hundreds of whistles, the big liner got away from its pier at the foot of Nineteenth Street at 11:16 a. m. (eastern standard), headed down the Hudson to the bay and then to the open sea.

Coach Johnny Behr and his boxing team were first to go up the gangplank. The athletes passed through a loading pier decked out with the flags of all nations. The Manhattan itself was a symphony in white. Its funnels were painted red, white and blue.

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—The greatest argosy of sport that ever crossed the Atlantic Ocean started its journey this noon, as the Manhattan pushed out from its pier, bearing the main body of the representatives of the United States to the XIth Olympiad at Berlin next month. From every section of the wide continent they had come, and even their implements, as they were hoisted into their places, covered every part of the continent.

Carefully wedged into a safe position was Three Star Too, the star-class yacht from San Francisco, while Puget Sound had contributed the eight-oared shell that hung from the ceiling of a central corridor, to bear the crew of the University of Washington to a hoped-for victory in the Olympic regatta. Donald T. Favor, from Portland, Maine, had brought his favorite hammers to bear him company, while javelins from Detroit, Abilene, Texas and Los Angeles accompanied their owners.

Big Jack Torrance, from Louisiana, had his own ball of metal for the shotput, with Sam Francis, who came close to beating him, equipped with another. University of Southern California quarters were full of poles, while the complete gymnastic outfit that was in use at Mecca Temple in the final tryouts for the gymnasts was aboard, ready for practice.

Four Bear Extra Responsibility

Four of the Argonauts bore an extra responsibility beyond the others. The active legs of Ohio State University's Jesse Owens, premier qualifier of the track team, with his victories in the 100-meter, 200-meter and broad jump, had a rival in the slight form of Katherine Rawls, with her firsts in the 100-meter freestyle swim and the springboard dive, and her qualification in the longer distance swim as well. The little Miami Beach girl, however, knew what was expected of her. Had she not been the outstanding woman of the swimming team at Los Angeles four years as the baby of the event?

By a Staff Photographer

Jack Torrance
United States Olympic Shotputter

Next in order came two more newcomers. Most important was Donald Lash of Indiana University, now the leading hope to break through the inhibition which has dogged the distance runners of the United States since the start of the modern Olympics, that they could not win the 5000 and 10,000-meter races, no matter how successful elsewhere. He had qualified for both, was the national champion at both distances, and now was to come the supreme test. Along with him was one of those unknowns, Matthew Mack Robinson of Pasadena Junior College, who first qualified for the 400-meter relay on Saturday, and then followed it up by a close second to Owens in the 200 on Sunday.

Arrange Daily Training

Full equipment for daily training has been arranged for practically all the teams, with the track men working out on the sun deck in the mornings, though Lawson Robertson, head coach, is inclined to restrain too much vigor, giving the regulars a rest after their strenuous tryout campaigns. The fencers will also be on the sun deck, with three strips available, as well as the wrestling team, with a 22x20-foot mat, with special changeable covers.

The swimming pool will be kept busy with the men and women swimmers and waterpolo men, working in special harnesses devised by Bob Kiphuth, the coach, fastened to the ends of the pool, with the divers working out dry, landing on a mat from a springboard.

There will be a full equipment of rowing machines for the various crews also on the sun deck, with cycling machines for the members of the team in the gymnasium. Places and times are also reserved for boxers, weight lifters, basketball and baseball, as well as a pistol range for the modern pentathlon candidates. A special training table has been provided for, supervised by the coaches, and curfew will be promptly at 10 o'clock.

As the argosy goes forth, for a greater golden fleece than Jason and his companions ever dreamed of.

Zamperini Wires For Promised Cash

LOS ANGELES, July 15 (AP)—Young Louis Zamperini lost little time wiring his family here after running a dead heat for first place with Indiana's Don Lash in the 5000-meter grind in the Olympic tryouts at New York Sunday. Sent collect, the message read:

"Send the money and I'll run faster in Berlin."

"The money," promised to 19-year-old Louis if he won a place on the American team, was promptly forwarded East.

Louis, born in Olean, N. Y., but raised in near-by Torrance had great hopes of his chances when he entered the race.

Louis's brother, Pete, crack distance runner for University of Southern California, who developed that last lap "kick" Louis possesses, sees greater things ahead for the youngster.

"He's entering U. S. C. this fall," Pete said, "and he's specializing in track to be ready to go into the 1940 Olmypic Games."

Louis first attracted attention in the distance event in 1935 when he ran the mile in 4m. 21.2s—fast time for a prep school performer.

Three times Zamperini had lost to San Francisco's Norman Bright prior to the meet Sunday. Louis, as well as most of California fans, figured he would run third to Lash and Bright.

Instead he ran first with Lash, and Bright ran out of the picture entirely.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	27	.663
Detroit	44	36	.550
Washington	44	37	.542
Cleveland	44	38	.537
Boston	43	39	.524
Chicago	39	40	.494
Philadelphia	28	50	.359
St. Louis	24	52	.316

Results July 14

Cleveland 5, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 10, Detroit 2.
Washington 13, St. Louis 3.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	60	48	.556
Oakland	57	48	.543
Missions	58	50	.537
Portland	51	50	.505
Los Angeles	55	54	.505
San Diego	54	55	.495
San Francisco	52	56	.481
Sacramento	40	66	.377

Results July 14

Los Angeles 13, Sacramento 5.
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 1.
Missions 10, Portland 9.
San Francisco 9, Oakland 8.
San Diego 2, Seattle 0.

Ferraro to Coach Montreal

MONTREAL, July 15 (AP)—Johnny Ferraro, former Cornell football star, yesterday was appointed playing coach of the Montreal professional football club. Ferraro, who succeeds Clarry Foran, has played with the Hamilton Tigers, twice eastern champions, the last two seasons.

Few '32 Winners On New Olympic Track-Field Team

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—When the American Olympic men's track and field team reaches the scene of the international competition at Berlin, it will find only a few of the 1932 winners on hand to defend their laurels.

American runners and jumpers won nine of the 21 events at Los Angeles four years ago, not counting the two relays, yet not one of the eight athletes who performed those feats is among the 66 members of this year's team.

Only two of them, Eddie Gordon in the broad jump and John Anderson in the discus throw, competed in the final tryouts at Randall's Island Saturday and Sunday, and neither made the team.

Eddie Tolan, winner of the 100- and 200-meter dashes, turned professional for an unsuccessful tour, and Jim Bausch, the decathlon champion, also gave up his amateur ranking.

Bill Carr, the 400-meter record smasher; Bill Miller, pole vault ace, and Leo Sexton, who won the shotput, all have retired to the sidelines.

Three of the 1932 winners slated to defend their crowns are Finns, Lauri Lehtinen in the 5000 meters, Volmari Isohollo in the 3000-meter steeplechase and Matti Jarvinen in the javelin throw.

Although Don Lash in the distance run and Harold Manning, who smashed all steeplechase records in the American tryouts, can be expected to give the first two an argument, Jarvinen still looks to be in a class by himself. He recently made a record toss of 253 feet, some 25 feet beyond the best American mark.

Luigi Beccali, Italy's 1500-meter winner, again is slated to get a test with Glenn Cunningham. Juan Carlos Zabala, Argentina's Olympic Marathon winner, has been in Europe all summer making a preliminary campaign which has found him almost unbeatable over the longer routes.

Although no recent reports on Janusz Kusocinski of Poland, 10,000-meter winner in 1932, and Thomas Green of England, who captured the 50,000 meter walk, are available, the other champions are not expected to be present.

Two Upsets Mark Fourth Day's Play In Eastern Tennis

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Two upsets marked the fourth day's play in the ninth eastern men's clay court tennis championships as a heavy rainstorm ended the afternoon's play ahead of time.

Don McNeill, a freshman at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, eliminated Ernest Sutter, the national intercollegiate champion from Tulane and third seeded player in the tournament, 6—2, 2—6, 6—4, in his first-round match. John Law of Stanford recorded the other upset by defeating the ninth seeded player, Gene Smith of the University of California, 7—5, 6—3.

Other seeded players advanced easily but there were two unexpected results otherwise. Ramsay Potts of Memphis and Fernandez Morrell of Cuba, a Georgia Tech player, both late arrivals for the tourney, were eliminated in the first and second rounds, respectively. Potts was tripped up by George Pryor, a Kenyon teammate of McNeill, 8—6, 6—3. Morrell, top seeded on the foreign list and last survivor of that group of five, won his opening match from John Del Valle, Hollywood, Calif.

Robert Riggs of Los Angeles and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., first and second seeded stars, advanced to the fourth round with straight-set victories. Riggs defeated William Thompson, Brooklyn, 6—2, 6—3, and Hall disposed of Harry Pagel, Jackson Heights, 6—1, 6—2.

Gardnar Mulloy of Miami, eighth seeded player, won his third-round match almost as easily, conquering Robert Kelleher of Forest Hills, 6—3, 6—1.

Myopia Pro Captures N. E. P. G. A. Crown

WORCESTER, Mass., July 15 (AP)—Jim Fogertey, Myopia professional, overcame the hazards of oppressive heat here yesterday and blazed through the last round of the New England P. G. A. Championship in brilliant fashion to post a 72-hole score of 294 and win the championship with three strokes to spare. He was four over par for 72 holes.

Trailing Fogertey, a 1935 importation from St. Louis, were Denny Shute of Brae Burn and Bobby Crowley of Norfolk, deadlocked at 297, both victims of morning rounds that took a heavy toll, Shute carding 81 and Crowley 80.

Harold McSpaden of Winchester finished fourth at 297 with Joe Stein of Sandy Burr another two strokes back in fifth place. Jerry Gianferante of Minute Man and Guy Paulsen of Longmeadow, tied at 302.

Fogertey was seven strokes off the pace at the halfway mark but improved his position immeasurably yesterday morning with a 75 while Shute was taking 81, after missing the range on more than half the holes.

In the afternoon Fogertey was off to a discouraging start by going three over par on the first three holes. Then the Myopia professional went to work with abandon and for the ensuing 15 holes he was five under par, manufacturing birdies at the fifth, sixth, eighth, 11th, 14th and 18th.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	49	29	.628
St. Louis	50	30	.625
Pittsburgh	43	36	.544
Cincinnati	40	38	.513
New York	40	40	.500
Boston	39	42	.481
Philadelphia	30	49	.380
Brooklyn	27	54	.333

Results July 14

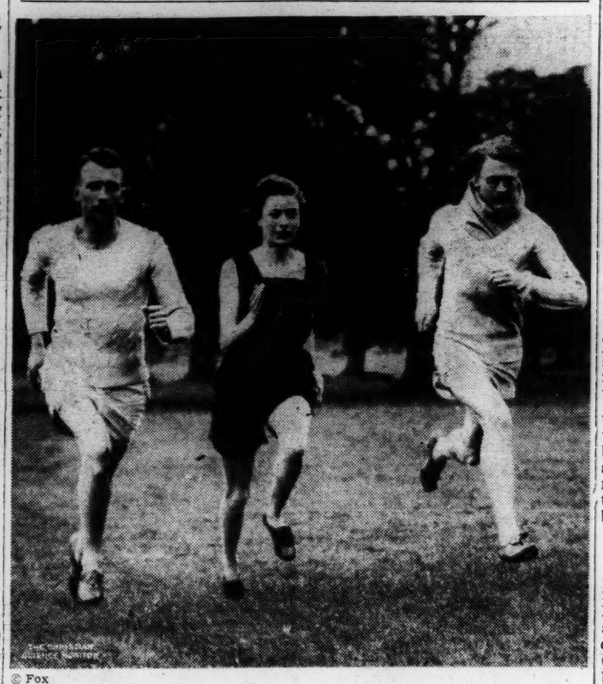
St. Louis 11, Brooklyn 7.
Pittsburgh 2, Boston 1.
Chicago 6, New York 1.
Philadelphia 9, Cincinnati 8.

American Association

Results July 14

Columbus 4, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City 12, Indianapolis 3.
St. Paul 9, Toledo 8.
Louisville 9, Minneapolis 8.

A Family Affair



© Fox

A. G. K. Brown (Right), Versatile British Track Star, Training With His Sister and Brother

The Olympic Games of 1936

No. 4—Four for the '400'

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Visualising the "Ceremonie Olympique Protocolaire-Olympic Victory Ceremony" (as announcers at the Los Angeles games of 1932 were won't to put it, neatly and bi-lingually for the 400 meters championship in Berlin next August, students of form in track and field athletics here see a Union Jack fluttering bravely at the highest masthead. This they do because of the exceptionally fine running this season of Godfrey Rampling, Geoffrey Brown, William Roberts, and Frederick Wolff. These young gentlemen have been consistently covering the quarter-mile in less than 49 seconds. American stars, we know, have been doing better than that, in America. But conditions in the Old World are not so conducive to fast times on the cinder-path as those in the New; and it is figured that Britain's fleet-footed four will prove to be quite as speedy at Berlin as any bearer of the Stars and Stripes shield.

The only one of the quartet who has had experience in Olympic competition already is Rampling, who went to the Los Angeles festival in 1932. He was then away below his best form, following an enforced retirement from the track, and, though he qualified for the semifinal heats, he could not get into the final, which was won by the great Bill Carr, of America, in the world's and Olympic record time of 46.2s.

Makes New British Record

During the previous year Rampling had shown himself capable of something near to this class of thing by running 400 meters from a flying start in 46.8s. That was at Cologne, Ger., during a relay race in a meet between Germany and England. In 1933, Rampling took matters easily. The following year he reaped the benefit and, incidentally, put a new British record into the book for 440 yards. The old one had been there for 28 years. Since then Rampling has shown an increase rather than a diminution of pace, and, at the time of writing, he was working satisfactorily through a training schedule calculated to bring him to the very peak of his ability on the day of the Olympic 400-meter Aug. 6.

Since only three runners from any one nation may be entered for the Olympic 400 meters at Teast, one of the four under discussion will either be "dropped" or entered for another event. And consideration of the latter eventuality brings up at once the name of that versatile Cambridge University athlete, Geoffrey Brown. After his memorable victory for Oxford-Cambridge over Harvard-Yale here last summer in 48.6s., we understood that he would specialize on the quarter mile. But then he went out to South Africa with a touring Achilles Club team and figured with great distinction as a sprinter, winning 100-yard dashes against the fastest Springboks that could be brought against him.

The outset of the present season in Britain found him busily (and successfully) half-miling. This recalled to memory the fact that when he was a schoolboy he won the public schools' championship for 880 yards. In the course of the Midland Counties championships he won the half mile and then waltzed away with the furlong sprint as well. Next we learned that he had entered for the quarter-mile in the English Amateur Athletic Association's championship meeting, July 10 and 11. So Brown may be termed a general utility man—of exceptionally high caliber.

Roberts a Quarter Miler

Roberts, of the Salford Athletic Club, cannot be described in the same way. For he is essentially a quarter miler. And in the North of England they are disposed to regard him as "the" quarter miler. Last season he justified the high opinion held by him by winning the national championship, and this summer, up to the time of writing, he appeared to be moving better than ever before. Like a celebrated clubmate of his—Walter Rangeley, runnerup in the Olympic 200 meters at Amsterdam eight years ago—Roberts is a remarkably long-striding runner. When traveling flat out he covers nearly nine feet with every step.

We now come to Frederick Wolff, who this summer has been making a very determined effort to "come back" into Number One position among Britain's quarter milers. Three years ago he was so good that he met with defeat only once—against Germany in an international match at the White City track here. He might very well have gone to Los Angeles in 1932, but at the time when the British team was being selected he was concentrating on furlongs. In 1934 and 1935 he was out of high-grade competition. His running now appears rather more labored than formerly. But the speed is undoubtedly there, as we have seen from the evidence of the clock.

Those, then, are Britain's four crack quarter milers, who, by virtue of that distinction, have been discussed as possible victors in the 400-meter championship of the Olympic Games at Berlin. Whether one of them can win is a matter for speculation. But it is no speculation to suggest that, whether one of them wins or not, the man who thrusts his chest through the tape at the finish will have run 400 meters in exceedingly fast time.

Billy Cordingley Four Under Par

OMAHA, Neb., July 15 (AP) — A freshman in major golf competition, 18-year-old Billy Cordingley of Des Moines, Ia., had his hands on the qualifying medal for the 37th Western Amateur Golf Championship tournament today, but needed to repeat his great shooting of yesterday to keep any of a half dozen other stars from snatching it away from him.

Cordingley, playing in his first big tournament, scored a dazzling 36-32—68, four under regulation figures for the Happy Hollow Club course, but his round, as fine as it was, failed to give him anything like a commanding lead.

Three challengers for the medalist honors, W. Don Edwards of San Jose, Calif., and Stanford University; Jack Pollard, who gained some fame several years ago as a member of Omaha's "box car trio" with Johnny Goodman and Frank Siedlik, and Mat Zadalis, who plays his golf on Omaha's public courses, were right behind the Iowa youngster with handsome 69's.

Only a stroke farther back was Goodman, Fred Haas Jr., of New Orleans, Jack Munger of Dallas, Texas, winner of the recent southern amateur title tournament, and still another Omaha player, Frank Cormaci. Don Schumacher of Dallas, the Texas champion, was within reach with a 71, while Bob Fraser of Omaha, Crawford Rainwater of Atlanta, Ga., Frank Einglish of Denver, and Denmar Miller of Des Moines, were tied at par 72.

Jean Bauer, Mrs. Davis In Semifinal Round

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 15 (AP)—Jean Bauer and Mrs. Frederick Davis of Providence, favorites, today advanced to the semifinal round of the Shenecossett women's invitation golf tournament for the Griswold Cup.

With her best golf so far in the tournament, Miss Bauer, 1934 Griswold Cup winner and 1935 runner-up, won her quarterfinal match from another favorite, Carol Smith of Hartford, Conn., by a margin of 4 and 2.

Mrs. Davis, the medalist, defeated Mrs. Hamilton Hitt, a member of the Shenecossett Club, 3 and 1.

Mary Fine of Scranton, Penna., upset winner yesterday over the former Rhode Island champion, Helen Waterhouse, overcame a bad start to win 3 and 2 against Mrs Philip Barney of Springfield, Mass.

Gail Wild of Short Hills, N. J., former junior champion of her home state, triumphed 3 and 1 over Mrs. Charles E. Brainard of Hartford, Conn., with the aid of two birdies, one of which might have been an ace on the par three sixth if someone had been there to remove the pin from the hole.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Gehrig, Yanks	80	310	99	119	.384
Radcliff, White Sox	65	275	53	104	.378
Gehringer, Tigers	80	329	89	120	.365
Dickey, Yanks	62	244	63	89	.365
Appling, White Sox	64	236	42	86	.365
Medwick, Cards	80	329	55	118	.359
P. Waner, Piratesz	73	293	52	104	.355
Camilli, Phillies	79	294	62	191	.344

International League

Results July 14

Buffalo 8, Syracuse 1.
Montreal 6, Baltimore 4.
Rochester 6, Newark 5.
Toronto 7, Albany 6.

Cardinals Stay Close to Cubs Despite Mishaps

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The St. Louis Cardinals, like the Detroit Tigers and Boston Red Sox, are having their troubles this season keeping their lineup intact. Unfortunate "breaks" held back the Tigers during the first half of the American League flag race, and for the same reason the Red Sox are in the second division. Now the Cardinals, in their struggle to keep pace with the Chicago Cubs in the National League standing, have lost another regular.

First, Paul Dean became practically useless to Frankie Frisch's pitching staff. Then Paul's big brother, Dizzy, was knocked out of action for more than a week, not to mention a number of minor mishaps that have handicapped other members of the team from time to time.

Moore Out

Yesterday, Frisch saw his regular center fielder, Terry Moore, step in front of a bad hop from the bat of Brooklyn's Babe Phelps. As a result, Moore will watch the Cardinals continue their battle to catch the Cubs from a position on the bench, beside the Deans.

If such misfortunes, even though they are short-lived, had struck most any other club, the "experts" would probably start predicting an immediate nose dive. But the Cardinals are different. Frisch might lose half of his ball club and still the hustling spirit of the Gas House Gang would carry the team along, at least within hailing distance of the Cubs.

Take yesterday's game, for instance. The Brooklyn Dodgers found little trouble scoring on Cardinal pitching, but the redoubtable John Leonard "Pepper" Martin, the "Wild Horse of the Osage," came to his team's rescue and put on a one-man show that beat the Dodgers by an 11-to-9 margin. Martin a home run with a mate on base in the fourth inning to establish an early Cardinal lead. And after the Dodgers had tied the score with a six-run uprising in the fifth, Pepper stepped to the plate with the bases loaded in the ninth and blasted another another ball out of the park. Six runs batted in is a fair day's work. Martin also hit a single.

The triumph enabled the Cards to stay within three percentage points of the leading Cubs, who spent the afternoon defeating the New York Giants, 6 to 1.

Curt Davis was the hero at Chicago. He scattered seven New York hits and gained his ninth victory of the season, and his seventh since joining the Cubs. The Bruins pouded Hal Schumacher for 10 hits during the seven innings he worked. Frank Demaree and Augie Galan collected three each.

Other National League games found the Pittsburgh Pirates stopping the Boston Bees in a tight pitching duel, 2 to 1. It was Boston's first setback on its current western tour, which started in Cincinnati, Mace Brown won a mound battle from Danny MacFayden.

At Cincinnati, the Phillies scored three runs in the ninth inning to beat the Reds, 9 to 8.

Tigers Lose Chance

The Tigers lost a chance to gain valuable ground in the American League race yesterday when they dropped a 10-to-2 decision to Harry Kelley and the Athletics. The Yankees, who were idle, picked up one-half game as a result. They now lead the Bengals by nine full contests. Kelley easily held the champions and was aided by four errors in the Detroit infield.

The Washington Senators moved to within half a game of the Tigers by overpowering the St. Louis Browns, 13 to 3. Buck Newsom pitched and registered his twelfth triumph of the season. His mates collected 16 hits, seven of them for extra bases.

The Red Sox lost their fifth straight game yesterday in Boston, bowing to the Cleveland Indians, 5 to 1. The defeat forced the expensive Hose into the second division again and gave the Tribe undisputed possession of fourth place. Hildebrand and Galehouse held the Red Sox to three hits.

No Perfect Scorer For 1936 Grand American

DAYTON, O., July 15 (AP)—Unless some keen-eyed gunner steps forward between now and Aug. 24 with a perfect score, the Grand American Trapshoot will open at near-by Vandalia Field on that day without an entrant who can boast of having smashed 200 targets in a row this season. Three years ago the cry went up that the game was becoming too easy, that too many scattergun artists were chalking up perfect scores in competition.

That year six marksmen scored perfect 200's in state matches. In 1934 the number of gunmen with scores of 200 dropped to four. Last year Waldo Seavey of Lowell, Mass., was the only state champion with a perfect score.

Elmer Torge of Wales Center, N. Y., winner of the champion of champion of champions trophy at the Grand American last year, is leading this year's trapshooting race with a high mark of 199 out of 200.

E. Y. C. Racing Comes To an Inglorious Finish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 15—The racing part of the annual Eastern Yacht Club cruise which terminated here yesterday afternoon came to an inglorious finish when an early morning westerly gale kept the majority of racers close to their moorings in the packed quarters of Fort Pond Bay. Only four yachts crossed the starting line with H. A. Morss's Grenadier winning on corrected time.

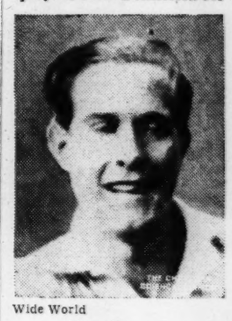
The large class "J" sloops, Rainbow, Weetamoe and Yankee, did not race because they were unable to reach the starting line in time. The Yankee's tender, Utility, was attempting to aid other boats in reaching the line.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

America to See German Players

ANNOUNCEMENT that Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, Heinrich Henkel, Karl Lund and Marieluis Horn, ranking lawn tennis players of Germany, are to visit the United States next month and take part in the coming national singles and doubles championship tournaments comes as most pleasing news to the lawn tennis followers of America. Never before in the history of lawn tennis have German players visited America for the purpose of taking part in our big tournaments, and their appearances this year are sure to add much to the quality and interest of play. Much has been heard of late regarding von Cramm and Henkel, who are the backbone of the German Davis Cup team, which has qualified to meet Australia in the interzone final, and it will be interesting to see how they compare when meeting the best of the American players on American courts. Fräulein Horn is not so well known, but she is the lady who eliminated Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan in the first round of the women's singles at Wimbledon last month.



Wide World

Von Cramm

Big Improvement in German Tennis

The past few years have seen a great improvement in lawn tennis playing in Germany. Not so long ago it would have been necessary to go a long way down the list of world's ranking men players to find a German; but now it is only necessary to go down to third place to find the name of von Cramm, who is undoubtedly the best male player German tennis has ever developed, and it will not be at all surprising if the next year or two finds him still higher up in the list. Henkel is a very promising young player who is already ranked at No. 2 in Germany. Fräulein Horn is ranked second only to Mrs. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling among German women players, and she is placed eighth in the list of world players, so that this trio is sure to make things interesting for the American men and women players in the big tournaments to come. The first appearance of the men is expected to take place in the Newport Casino invitation, one of the most popular of American tournaments, while Fräulein Horn is expected to make her American debut in the Essex County Club invitation tournament at Manchester, Mass.

* * *

Puncturing Automobile Records

Due to the fact that Uncle Sam's track and field athletes have been monopolizing most of the room on the sport pages during the past few days, the work of Capt. George Eyston in his automobile, the "Speed of the Winds," on the salt flats of Utah, has not been receiving the attention that it has deserved. Instead of puncturing tires, they have been puncturing world records in a most amazing fashion. A few of the marks they have broken are the 500-mile record of 147.66 miles per hour, which was raised to 152.343; the 1000-mile mark, raised to 152.138; the 2000-mile mark to 149.054; the 3000-mile mark to 149.54, and the 4000-mile mark to 144.81. His chief ambition was to beat the 48-hour mark of 109.54 miles an hour, and he accomplished it by hanging up a new mark of 136.354. "Speed of the Winds" is surely a good name for his car.

* * *

"Beyond the Game"

Helen Hull Jacobs has for a number of years been rated as one of the best women lawn tennis players in the world, and by winning the Wimbledon championship this year she added greatly to her tennis prestige. She has also added to her literary achievements by writing a very interesting and instructive book on that great game. It is entitled "Beyond the Game," and is filled with fine illustrations and dramatic incidents in which such world-famous players as Bill Tilden, Bill Johnston, Suzanne Lenglen and Mrs. Helen Wills Moody feature. The book is from the press of the J. P. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, and is priced at $2.50.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 25c-35c.
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 25c-35c-45c
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M., 50c-55c-65c
Operating Downy flake Doughnut and Sandwich Shops
CAMBRIDGE: 5A Central Square
BROCKTON: 135 Main Street
BOSTON: 452 Mass. Avenue
ALLSTON: 168 Harvard Avenue

Cafe Minerva
So Exciting!---Our SIDEWALK CAFE
Special Luncheon 50c
Dinners at Popular Prices
Also Cafeteria Adjoining
214 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH

LUNCHEON 35¢ DINNER 45¢-50¢ KUM-UP-TU
SECOND FLOOR
248 MASS. AVE. near Publishing House

Where BOSTON BUSINESS GOES HOME TO LUNCH THOMPSON'S SPA

Watton's
18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

DON'T LEAVE BOSTON without visiting
OLA KAFFEHUS 14 CARVER ST.
Try our Smörgasbord. Dine in the old fashioned court yard behind the iron gate. Norwegian management.

How About DINNER TONIGHT in the cool restful atmosphere of THE ORCHID
210 HUNTINGTON AVENUE

LUDLOW, MASS.
THE HOMESTEAD
Overnight Guests
Luncheon 75c and $1.00 | Tea 40c | Dinner $1.00-$1.50
Delightful Colonial Farm
Belchertown Rd., Route 21 Tel. 405

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Also Visit Russian Bear, Thompson, Conn.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
Rosoff's
147 W. 43 St. 152 W. 44 St.
At Times Sq., N. Y. C.
Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.
AIR CONDITIONED
7 Course Dinner 75¢ 6 Course Luncheon 50¢

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily | Also a la Carte

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and $1.00
Tel. Orange 3-7702

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
Have Lunch, Tea or Dinner in our lovely, cool garden
222 Newbury St., Near Exeter St.
Open Sundays

YORK, PA.
WEST YORK INN
(On the Lincoln Highway)
Good Food and Restful Beds
1400 WEST MARKET STREET
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA

THE HOMESTEAD
53 WASHINGTON STREET
Corner Washington and Glenwood
Luncheon 50c - 75c | Dinner 75c - $1.50
Formerly The Homestead of Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, N. J.
Telephone Or. 4-5199

ERIE, PENNA.
PUSSY WILLOW TEA ROOM
Luncheon - Dinner
Delicious Food
114 East 8th Street | Phone 45-208

TEANECK, N. J.
Cedar Lane Tea House
714 CEDAR LANE, TEANECK, N. J.
Bridge Luncheons | Luncheon
Special Parties Tel. Teaneck 6-10485 | Tea
Closed Mondays | Dinner
E. Mary Chandler—Carolyn N. Chandler

NEWARK, N. J.
Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
GIFTS for All Occasions
Everything in Electrical Appliances and Supplies
Kelvinator and Gibson Refrigerators
Tel. ES. 3-5575 710 Springfield Ave.

Danielson & Sons
— DRY CLEANING
QUALITY — DYEING
— PRESSING
35 WATCHUNG PLAZA
Tel. 2-3145 Montclair, N. J. Tel. 2-3145
(No connection with any other store)

THE PLACE to BUY your SWIM SUITS
LOUIS HARRIS
Founded 1875
MONTCLAIR N. J.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
NEWARK TIRE & RUBBER CO.
THOMAS J. LANE, President
516-18 BERGEN AVENUE
corner Communipaw Avenue
GOODYEAR TIRES
Bergen County Branches
59 Park Avenue corner Spring Dell Avenue RUTHERFORD
Palisade Avenue and Van Brunt Street ENGLEWOOD
331 Main Street HACKENSACK

FUR STORAGE · CLEANING · GLAZING
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY
Brunswick's reputation for integrity, reliability and dependable service backed by financial responsibility assures you complete satisfaction.
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

The Home Forum

Adventure With The Florists

MANY and wonderful are the expectations growing out of Pay Day. Perhaps with some it is a Monday, or even a fifteenth-and-thirtieth-of-the-month arrangement; but with us it is Friday, which is the reason why there are flowers every week end in our small rooms. For Pay Day is Flower Day.

Meeting Elizabeth, whose practicality exercises a necessary restraint upon my newly-filled purse and exuberant tastes, we walk past the lovely, expensive florist on Madison Avenue. Here are bon voyage baskets, their saffron-colored streamers pouring out from glossy, green leaves; here, great bowls of African daisies looking for all the world as if they had been dipped in a sunset.

"Some day," I think for the hundredth time, "I'm going to have masses of them all around."

"When we have a larger place," parenthetically remarks Elizabeth, who is discomfortingly skilled in reading thoughts.

Here, too, aloof and royal, are orchids, bound one or two together with silver tissue ribbon. We do not look at these for long. Even I know how the apartment would withdraw into itself, were we to bring it orchids. Not to mention the matter of expense.

"But they might just have something," I plead as Elizabeth moves on.

* * *

THE NEXT PLACE is on Lexington Avenue, a little nearer home, a little less prone to steamer basket displays. The management deigns to put white carnations in the background. On one side is a group of Japanese gardens with little figures leaning over frail, red bridges. Each looks down into the fathomless depths of his own lily pond.

We struggle silently over the Japanese gardens, because there is something trustful and buoyant in the attitude of each watcher on his bridge, in the gay slant of his peaked hat.

"The last time we had a Japanese garden—," Elizabeth begins.

"I know." We are both a bit pensive, remembering how Bobby Blue, the dog, could not resist the Japanese man, either, and had chewed him up.

The florist, who has undoubtedly been watching us stand there for all of ten minutes, is friendly when we come in.

"Two-fifty a dozen for the carnations." He tells us with the words. There are so many things two and one-half dollars will buy more practical than carnations."

* * *

OUTSIDE THE SHADOWS are longer, and late office workers keep rushing by. Commuters starting for their trains, leaving behind them the city and florists that ask two-fifty a dozen for carnations; going home to their own gardens—perhaps to a whole gardenful of carnations.

In a doorway, a few blocks farther on, a man is selling black-eyed susans and baby's breath, and some rather tired-looking sweet William.

"Roses downstairs," he points to a flight leading down into the ground. But they are such dark, little stairs; and, somehow, the sprays of sweet William have saddened us. They might be cast down, we think, over the condition of their friends, the roses, down below.

At the next corner, and near home is a push-cart. The vendor flashes at us a broad, white-toothed smile. We see his tiny gold earrings right away and are enthralled; because, although one reads often of smiling Italians with gold rings in the lobes of their ears, seldom is it given one to stand and talk to him.

"Ladies like the flowers," he states rather than asks. It is true. We like his flowers and linger over them.

"Look at this sweet William," I cry, holding up a fine cerise cluster.

Elizabeth hesitates. "Our living room really needs white."

"White roses—nice." The little man shows us some. What if their stems are short, or if they have lain on his cart all afternoon? White roses! Elizabeth and I look at each other.

"I like the red ones, too. Oh, let's get both. We can put the red ones in the hall under the mirror." I chatter on, not needing to look at Elizabeth to know her eyebrows are raised in two points of remonstrance.

* * *

Now the crowds have gone. It is quiet along the street leading home. We feel rich, with the week end before us and our arms full of flowers. The rooms are happy to welcome roses that have ridden on a pushcart all the warm summer afternoon, through the side streets of the town.

The blue vase for the red ones, and the green and ivory jar in the living room for the white roses, where they can spread luxuriously.

For Elizabeth is right. White flowers do look best in our room.

A. VAN Z.

Beside the Track

BESIDE the brush-bound railroad track,
Along the length of cindered ties,
The wild rose year by year comes back
To give its little pink surprise.

Hot sears the sun of later June,
But under it serenely grows,
Alone and simple in the noon,
The Christian meekness of the rose.

ELIZABETH BOHM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and Holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $9.00 Three months ...$2.25
Six months ....$4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents.

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31. Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City, 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © R. B. Fleming, London, and by Courtesy of the British Museum

DETAIL FROM THE FRIEZE OF THE PARTHENON *(Part of the West Slab): From the Collection of the Elgin Marbles in the British Museum*

OF ALL the precious treasures of art in that vast storehouse, the British Museum, none are more famous than the group of ancient Greek sculptures, popularly known as the "Elgin Marbles." And of the varied sculptures in the round and in relief which constitute this group, perhaps the most renowned is the Frieze of the Parthenon, the creation of Pheidias and one of the most glorious of all works of ancient sculpture.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century, when Athens was occupied by the Turks whose soldiers used the Acropolis as an arsenal and powder magazine, a British diplomat, the Earl of Elgin, was justifiably alarmed for the safety of those masterpieces of ancient sculpture which, though already damaged, still graced the temple of the Parthenon. After tactful negotiation with the Turkish authorities, Lord Elgin obtained permission to remove certain portions of the temple's sculptural decoration. With immense difficulty and at considerable expense, he brought these to England by ship; and in 1816 he sold the entire collection—frieze, metopes and fragments from pediment—to the British Museum for £36,000.

Pallas Athene was the tutelary deity of ancient Athens, and the building of her temple, the Parthenon, in the fifth century B. C. was the crowning achievement of the age of Pericles, an epoch of imperishable glory because of the nobility of its art and literature. The whole history of the city of Athens, from its mythical foundation onwards, may be traced in the sculptural decorations of the Parthenon; and the frieze, which ran like a wreath round the top of the temple, represents the grand procession during the annual Panathenaic festival, the culmination of the religious life of the city.

While the history and warlike activities of Athens occupy the pediments and metopes of the Parthenon, the frieze may be said not only to record the chief event in her civic and religious life, but also to symbolize the city's highest aspiration. This frieze does not pretend to present the actual scene of the procession, but rather to suggest its typical features. This illustration shows two of these figures; but, while we admire the magnificent vitality of these horses and their riders, we must not allow enthusiasm for the masterly execution of a part to obscure our perception of the significance of the whole.

For this frieze shows a long array of citizens of Athens and colonists, bringing their offerings to Athena, and thus links the Athenian Empire as well as the city to the tutelary deity. Further, it is most significant that the frieze depicts all the chief deities of Greece assembled under the presidency of Athena; and in this grouping, as of guests round a hostess, we may surely see an indication of the great ideal of Pericles, namely, the unity of Greece under the benign hegemony of Athens.

Though the political aspirations of Athens were doomed to tragedy and failure, their expression in art has given to the world standards of ideal beauty and noble craftsmanship which can never be forgotten; and it may be permissible to argue that the secret of the lasting power and imperishable beauty of these sculptures is that they were inspired not merely by political expediency or even by a disinterested love of art, but essentially by patriotism and religion which, in fifth-century Athens, were but two phases of the same dominating emotion.

FRANK RUTTER

[This is the twelfth of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

The First Symphony Orchestra

SIR FREDERIC H. COWEN, the eminent English composer who for many years conducted the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra of London, once referred to the art of conducting as "the greatest and the most subtle in all the executive branches of music." If this is so—and there are few to dispute this contention—the reason should not be difficult to uncover. The conductor performs upon the most complex musical instrument in the world: the symphony orchestra. This is a gargantuan organism which, like some mythological monster, has many bodies but one mind. . . .

Many years of experimentation, of trial and error, have been responsible for the present-day organism of the symphony orchestra. In its slow evolution from an inchoate group of instruments to the greatest vehicle for musical expression, its numbers were at times increased and at other times decreased; effects were first tried and then eliminated; old instruments were discarded and new ones introduced. So through centuries of musical progress the symphony orchestra has undergone growth and change. . . .

It is generally conceded by the musical historian that the father of our modern symphony orchestra was Claudio Monteverde (1567-1643), likewise the parent of modern opera. It is true that before Monteverde's day there existed groupings of instruments into orchestral bodies. There is documentary evidence of orchestras giving performances of instrumental music in the courts of Edward IV (14th century) and Francis I (15th century), orchestras which included an ill-assorted assemblage of trombones, lutes, viols, flutes and a virginal. It is equally true that Monteverde's contemporaries—Peri in *Eurydice* and Cavalieri in *La Rappresentazione dell' Anima e del Corpo*—employed groupings of instruments (usually a violin, a guitar, a lute, a cembalo and a lyre) to accompany the voices. But, without exception, in all these instances the orchestra lacked a definite character; it was disproportionately assembled; its resources were poverty-stricken.

With Monteverde, the orchestra was brought for the first time to something approaching artistic importance. In his musical expression of dramatic effects, Monteverde leaned heavily upon the orchestra for support. He increased its size, and introduced an assortment of instruments more varied than had existed heretofore. The orchestra of *Orfeo* called for thirty-nine players, with a rich assortment of string, brass and wind. Monteverde inaugurated effects in orchestral technique which, at the time, must have stung the ears of musicians; in *Tancredi e Clorinda* the use of tremolo and pizzicato for the strings was first introduced.

He enriched orchestral color, strengthened sonority, and increased technical resources. What is, perhaps, even more important is the fact that, for the first time, he established definitely an instrumental style of composition as opposed to the vocal.—DAVID EWEN, in "The Man With the Baton." (New York: Crowell.)

Three Worlds

WE WERE nearing mid-Atlantic — a small world afloat on the high seas. Yet, small as we were, we comprised three separate and distinct worlds. Perhaps nowhere on earth is that invisible and separating line drawn so tightly as on board a liner. Only a few planks and girders, even less; but, if the wide Atlantic itself had flowed between, scarcely could we have been more distant. For a brief moment, we had mingled together on the tender. Perhaps we had spoken. Certainly we had looked each other over, wondering maybe which world was to receive which. Then, drawing alongside, we had stepped aboard and disappeared from each other as completely, convincingly and easily as a ship slips down over the horizon and is lost to sight. We were engulfed at once, settling down to the restrictions of this new tiny world, immersed in our little routine almost to the exclusion of remembering the other worlds' existence.

But, separated though we might be, we were also bound, linked together inexorably by our environment and our mutual goal. Every pulse, every throb of that heaving mechanism meant as much, perhaps even more, to those traveling fore as to those traveling aft; to those above deck, as to those below. That ceaseless surging ahead, that steady changeless rhythm was of as vital interest to one as to the others. And, should that rhythm for one moment have stopped, each little world would have immediately registered the startling fact, each little world would have been duly shaken to its core.

Outside, the universe of sea and sky belonged equally to all without reservation. The mighty Atlantic had shrunk and was that same small circle to all, bound and confined by an horizon that never changed. Whether we speeded or whether we slowed, always that near encircling horizon remained the same. We moved in a static circle which never widened nor grew less. The chart, so eagerly scanned, alone could reassure us of our progress and erase all horizontal barriers.

Slowly the days passed. The three little worlds, revolving in their own small orbits, never mingled. Then came the final day. Already the invisible lines, drawn so tight, were slackening. What did anything matter? The big mutual goal was near. We were arriving and already our little worlds were dissolving. Things that had meant so much were no longer of any account. Petty, insignificant differences, lately so important, sunk to their paltry nothingness. Easy friendships, ripened in enforced ennui, were already withering.

On the advancing shore were a thousand new interests. Relatives, friends, loved ones, were waiting. The three separated worlds were already one in emotion—searching, seeking, scanning. At last, eager, enthusiastic, the long journey already forgotten, they merged and mingled, pouring in a steady stream down the gangway.

B. M.

Mountain Color

A RACKING day of trudging over bleak
Gray barrenness
Beneath a hot, dull sun and sagging skies.
Strange, how a glimpse of vivid glowing red
Of Indian paintbrush
Or a bright sharp blue of tiny
Hiding
Gentian
Is a shout of joy,
A waving swordblade
Of keen delight.
Strange, how these bright crude colors
Are sparkling cool and cleansing as a spring.

—HENRY P. MAY, JR., in "American Lyric Poetry," (New York: Galleon.)

Alliance With Divine Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HUMANITY'S concept of power is so different from that which Christ Jesus denominated power, that it would be well for those to whom its attainment is the main objective to pause and give thought to this quality. Else the achievement of that which is mistakenly called power will but work out disaster to him who thinks he has attained.

No man ever saw more clearly the allurement of material power and its nothingness, than did Christ Jesus during his temptation in the wilderness. It was a time when Israel was longing for deliverance from Roman rule. How great might not his kingdom be if he yielded to the suggestions of material power and ambition! "All the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them" were promised him by the devil if he would comply with evil's demands.

With a statement from the Bible he vanquished this foe: "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve" (Matthew 4:10). And in this rejection of evil he demonstrated the Christ-power which takes away the sins, the sorrows, the diseases of mankind. Did ever man exercise greater spiritual power than Jesus? Would not any conqueror be glad to possess the power which enabled Jesus to resurrect his own body and to open the door of his own tomb? Jesus differentiated power from mere physical force. He knew that God is the only real power, and that all might proceeds from Him. The display of physical force, personal domination and tyranny, are not real power but have in them the elements of self-destruction.

Jesus was not working for fame, for a great name as the world knows it; yet he perpetuated for himself the great name of Saviour of the world.

Christian Science makes clear to mortals what constitutes power, and shows how it may be attained and exercised in human affairs. In "Unity of Good" (p. 17) Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Be allied to the deific power, and all that is good will aid your journey." Could there be a more powerful alliance? Could any assure more safety, more certainty of successful conquest of evil? "All that is good" is a sweeping phrase! There is nothing lacking here! Christian Science shows, further, that this alliance with divine power is the natural state of man in God's image and likeness. It turns thought to the first chapter of Genesis, where we find the assertion that man is made in the likeness of God and given dominion over all the earth: "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness: and let them have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creeth upon the earth" (Genesis 1:26).

Men will gain this dominion through conquest over self, not over their fellow men. The subjugation of false ambition, rivalry, dishonesty is the highway to this dominion, through spiritual alliance with the divine Mind. In the attainment of this kingdom one finds all that endures, all that satisfies. It is the kingdom of God within the hearts of men that opens prison doors, subdues evil, heals the sick, for it embraces the conquest of matter and the annihilation of mere physical force.

Physical force is the counterfeit of the power of the divine Mind. It operates to destroy, to injure. Alliance with divine power brings freedom, dominion, victory over evil in all its forms. Jesus was called upon to choose which he would ally himself with, which he would serve. So are we!

There is much talk these days about alliances among nations. Two or three nations may form an alliance against an aggressor nation. Could each individual of every nation form an alliance with deific power he would find the fulfillment of the promise, "All that is good will aid your journey." He can seek no greater conquest, nor attain to greater power.

Consciousness of this true alliance with divine power is a present possibility because it is a spiritual fact, and spiritual consciousness knows only now. No detail of human experience is too minute for the exercise of this power, gained through alliance with divine Mind, infinite good. In sickness, in sorrow, in financial loss, one can exercise his divine inheritance of dominion, and open his thought to more good, more peace, more love. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 183), "Man is God's image and likeness; whatever is possible to God, is possible to man *as God's reflection.*"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Verbond met de Goddelijke Macht

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

WAT de menschheid als macht beschouwt, wijkt zoozeer af van datgene waaraan Christus Jezus de naam van macht heeft gegeven, dat zij, wier hoofddoel is macht te verkrijgen, er wel aan zouden doen, zich de tijd te gunnen om zich rekenschap te geven van wat het beteekent macht te hebben. Het verkrijgen van hetgeen verkeerdelijk macht wordt genoemd, zal anders slechts ellende brengen aan hem, die meent haar verkregen te hebben.

Geen mensch op aarde heeft duidelijker de verlokking van stoffelijke macht en haar nietsheid doorzien, dat Christus Jezus dit gedaan heeft gedurende zijn verzoeking in de woestijn. In die tijd smachtte Israël naar bevrijding uit de Romeinsche overheersching. Hoe groot zou zijn koninkrijk niet kunnen zijn, zoo hij toegaf aan de inblazingen van stoffelijke macht en eerzucht! „Alle koninkrijken der wereld en hunne heerlijkheid" werden hem door den duivel beloofd, zoo hij voldoen wilde aan de eischen van het booze.

Met een woord uit de Bijbel versloeg hij deze vijand: „Den Heere uwen God zult gij aanbidden, en Hem alleen dienen" (Matth. 4:10). In dit verwerpen van het booze heeft hij de Christus-macht tot uiting gebracht, welke de zonden, het lijden en de ziekten van het menschdom wegneemt. Heeft iemand ooit grooter geestelijke macht uitgeoefend dan Jezus? Zou niet ieder veroveraar zich gelukkig achten zoo hij de macht bezat, welke Jezus in staat stelde zijn eigen lichaam te doen opstaan en de deur van zijn eigen graf te openen? Jezus maakte een onderscheid tusschen macht en bloot physieke kracht. Hij wist, dat God de eenige, werkelijke macht is, en dat alle macht van Hem uitgaat.

Een vertoon van physieke kracht, van persoonlijke overheersching en dwingelandij is niet wezenlijke macht, want dit alles draagt het element van zelf-vernietiging in zich.

Jezus werkte niet om roem te verwerven of om zich naam te maken in de wereld, en toch heeft hij voor zichzelf de naam bestendigd van Verlosser der wereld.

Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] maakt het stervelingen duidelijk waaruit macht bestaat, en toont hun aan, hoe zij verkregen en in de menschelijke aangelegenheden uitgeoefend kan worden. In *Unity of Good* (blz. 17) schrijft Mary Baker Eddy: „Sluit een verbond met de goddelijke macht, en al wat goed is zal u op uw reis bijstaan." Is er een machtiger verbond denkbaar? Kan een ander verbond meer zekerheid geven wat betreft onze veiligheid, meer gewisheid aangaande een overwinning over het kwaad? „Al wat goed is," is een veel-omvattend gezegde! Niets ontbreekt daar. Christian Science toont ons verder aan, dat dit verbonden-zijn met de goddelijke macht de natuurlijke staat is van de mensch naar Gods beeld en gelijkenis. Zij richt onze gedachte op het eerste hoofdstuk van Genesis, waar wij de verklaring vinden, dat de mensch gemaakt is naar de gelijkenis Gods en dat hem heerschappij is gegeven over de geheele aarde: „En God zeide: Laat Ons menschen maken, naar ons beeld, naar onze gelijkenis; en dat zij heerschappij hebben over de visschen der zee, en over het gevogelte des hemels, en over het vee, en over de geheele aarde, en over al het kruipend gedierte, dat op de aarde kruipt" (Genesis 1:26).

De mensch zal zich deze heerschappij eigen maken door niet zijn evenmensch, maar zichzelf te overwinnen. Valsche eerzucht, naijver en oneerlijkheid te overwinnen, is de weg, welke, door een geestelijk verbond met het goddelijk Gemoed, tot deze heerschappij voert. Dit koninkrijk te bereiken, geeft ons al wat bestendig is en al wat bevredigt. Het is het koninkrijk Gods in het hart van den mensch, dat de gevangenisdeuren opent, het kwade ten onder brengt en de kranken geneest, want het omvat de overwinning over de stof en de vernietiging van bloot physieke kracht.

Physieke kracht is het tegenbeeld van de macht van het goddelijk Gemoed. Zij werkt vernietigend en schadelijk. Een verbond met de goddelijke macht brengt vrijheid, heerschappij, overwinning over het booze in al zijn vormen. Jezus heeft moeten kiezen, waarmede hij een verbond wilde sluiten en wat hij dienen wilde. En ook wij staan voor die keuze!

Heden wordt er veel gesproken over allerlei verbonden tusschen de volkeren. Twee of drie naties zullen een verbond, een pact, sluiten tegen een volk, dat aanvallend optreedt. Zoo in alle volkeren iedereen individueel een verbond sloot met de goddelijke macht, zou hij de belofte in vervulling zien gaan: „Al wat goed is, zal u op uw reis bijstaan." Een grootere overwinning is niet denkbaar; tot grootere macht kan men niet geraken.

Het is op dit oogenblik mogelijk, bewust te zijn van dit ware verbond met geestelijke macht, omdat het een geestelijke waarheid is en het geestelijke bewustzijn alleen het heden kent. Het geringste onderdeel van de menschelijke ondervinding is niet te klein om deze macht uit te oefenen, die verkregen wordt door ons verbond met het goddelijk Gemoed, het oneindige goede. Bij ziekte, bij leed, bij financieele moeilijkheden kan de mensch zijn goddelijk erfdeel van heerschappij benutten en zijn gedachten openzetten voor meer van het goede. Mrs. Eddy zegt (*Miscellaneous Writings*, blz. 183), „De mensch is Gods beeld en gelijkenis; al wat mogelijk is voor God, is mogelijk voor den mensch *als Gods weerspiegeling.*"

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

Largesse

THE evening closed softly over a narrow valley between the chalk downs. Rounded slopes leaned up toward the spring sky, the bright green of short turf alternating with the red earth of ploughed land. Sheep with their small white lambs dotted the hedgeless expanse, drifting over the green like milky clouds strayed from the abyss of air. A narrow grass edge divided the road from a vast rolling field where the rich soil lay under a faint emerald mist of springing wheat; and where the radiant hills swept down to meet it the narrow valley lay.

The lovely light bathed farmstead and rick-yard, touched the blossoming pear and plum to whiteness most white. Snowy drifts of cherry foamed against the purple and russet of beech trees ready for leafing, and fugitive shadows of delicate rose showed where the apple buds half hid the gold of last year's scented ricks. Blue smoke rose straightly above the shadowed amber and violet of thatched roofs; it veiled the yellow green of sycamores that stood sentinel behind the clustered barns, throwing into sharper relief the somber yews that leaned on the evening air with delicately acrid breath.

It was a landscape folded in peace—rich with the promise of the year to come, heavy with the largesse in rickyard and fold of the year that had gone—a lovely place where the skylark mounted the last light, and the late bee lingered in the breathing grasses, and the white road wound away into the quiet downs.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper..... 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition..... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper... 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols. 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Storybook Murals to Delight Children of Hollywood

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Eulalie's Pixies and Elves

Dance on the Walls for Children of the Movie Stars

By Elizabeth Chabot Forrest and Laura K. Burbridge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WOMEN are in the limelight these days as never before. Every magazine one picks up tells of women whose names are making headlines—women who are bringing honor to their sex by their accomplishments in the fields of business, finance, politics and sports. We read of women on presidential cabinets; women ambassadors; women in high executive positions; women who are powers in Wall Street.

But there are a legion of women whose names never appear in news headlines who are doing as significant a work in the world as many of those who are internationally known. Surely a goal of human achievement is to give and attain happiness—to make life more livable for others. If we admit this, then outstanding among this unsung legion is Eulalie, pixyish little English artist. Her place, and that of people like her, is as important in the scheme of things as are the rays of sunlight that light dark corners, paint the orange with gold, the rose with crimson. For her life is spent in bringing happiness into the lives of both children and adults.

As a Child

When a young child, Eulalie's imagination created fairies and goblins out of the shadows on the walls of her bedroom. She decided then and there to paint fairy pictures on walls. In spite of her father's opposition, she persisted in her course. At the age of 14 she was already illustrating for a well-known London publishing house. When 19 she published and illustrated her first book.

Who can estimate the joy this diminutive artist brings into the lives of the thousands who come into contact with her work?

These contacts are varied: On the walls of nurseries; in libraries; in dental laboratories; in booteries; and in highway rendezvous; in school books, and books for leisure hours one sees Eulalie's "bedtime shadows" come to life in the form of entrancing children, fascinating fairy folk, and saucy pigs and ducks.

Lose Fear in Their Delight

Reluctant children, coerced into dental offices, lose their fear in the enjoyment of the fantasies of Eulalie's imagination. Here on the wall facing the dental chair is a baseball game in progress—all the players animals. A smug, white pig, as catcher; wily fox as pitcher; bewildered giraffe as batter. Their interest stirred, the children gaze about them. The telephone box has been transformed, by the alchemy of Eulalie's art, into a dove cote. There on another wall, a monkey, escaping his keeper, is climbing up the water pipe. An electric light chain forms a leash for a bear or dog. Children who arrive on laggard feet at this fairyland out of which the supposed dental ogre has been driven, must be gently but firmly ejected to make room for the next comer, so loath are they to leave the lure of Eulalie's great open picture book—spread wide on the walls for their enjoyment.

In the booteries too, restless children are held spellbound during the fitting of new boots as wide eyes follow the exploits of "Puss in Boots" on the wall, or recognize with delight their own sweet Cinderella actually trying on the glass slipper to win her Prince.

Seeking Eulalie at work, one finds her perhaps in some palatial mansion under construction in the Hollywood hills. The diminutive artist, barely four feet 10 inches in height, as slight as the fairies her brush depicts, is squatting on her heels before a wall panel, painting a frog so lifelike that it seems he is about to leap from the immense toadstool upon which he sits. Completely absorbed in the work which is her joy, she crouches there, a whimsical smile on her paint-smudged face, brown curls peeping jauntily from the beret roguishly pulled over one ear—smock and baggy corduroy trousers smeared with paint.

Watching, one does not see the tubes of paint, the palette or the swiftly moving brushes. A few strokes of her delicate hand, and there on the wall appear exquisite little creatures of fairyland. Apparently all the story book people conspire to come together at Eulalie's bidding and in these guarded nurseries of moviedom—each tell their story in Eulalie's vivid language of the brush.

Happiness for Others

Shortly after the world war, she gave up the hard-won place she had already made for herself in England and followed her husband to America. Here, one after another, she has lost those things dearest to the heart of wife and mother. But though happiness has been taken from her, she has gone on valiantly bringing happiness into the lives of others. One recognizes again and again in the faces of her picture-book children her own beloved child. So her heartache finds expression.

Santa Monica has her first work in California. The walls of its children's library endear her to the young folk of that region; but Hollywood soon claimed her for its own. In the case of Eulalie, however, it was not for the silver screen that her genius was requisitioned. It was for something far more precious—something touching closely the private lives of the great stars of screendom.

Eulalie knew that the children of

Putting the Question

these stars must have the best. She set her heart on painting murals in the nurseries of these little cinema Princes and Princesses guarded in their Hollywood castles.

One Christmas

This goal was not easy to attain. How was she to introduce her fairies into the artificial atmosphere of Hollywood? One Christmas when things were at their darkest for Eulalie, she ran across a magazine carrying the photographs of a new little princess of filmdom, and she conceived the idea of painting miniatures of this baby daughter of an internationally famous father. Then making a reckless choice between Christmas dinner and gay wrappings and ribbons, she sent the exquisitely wrapped parcel by special messenger to the actor's home. With high hopes she waited. There was no response. Months of struggle passed. One day she was led to go to an architect's office in the hope of securing a commission to do murals for one of his houses. The man shook his head dubiously.

"If only you were the artist who painted these," he said, "I could give you a job today."

Opening a drawer, he handed her a picture. Amazed, Eulalie stared at it. One of those facts which are "stranger than fiction" had befallen her. In her hand lay her own painting of the little movie princess.

"Her father and mother insist I find that artist to paint the murals in the child's nursery of the million dollar home I'm building for them," he went on, "and I haven't an idea where to find her." Eulalie had forgotten to put her name and address on the picture!

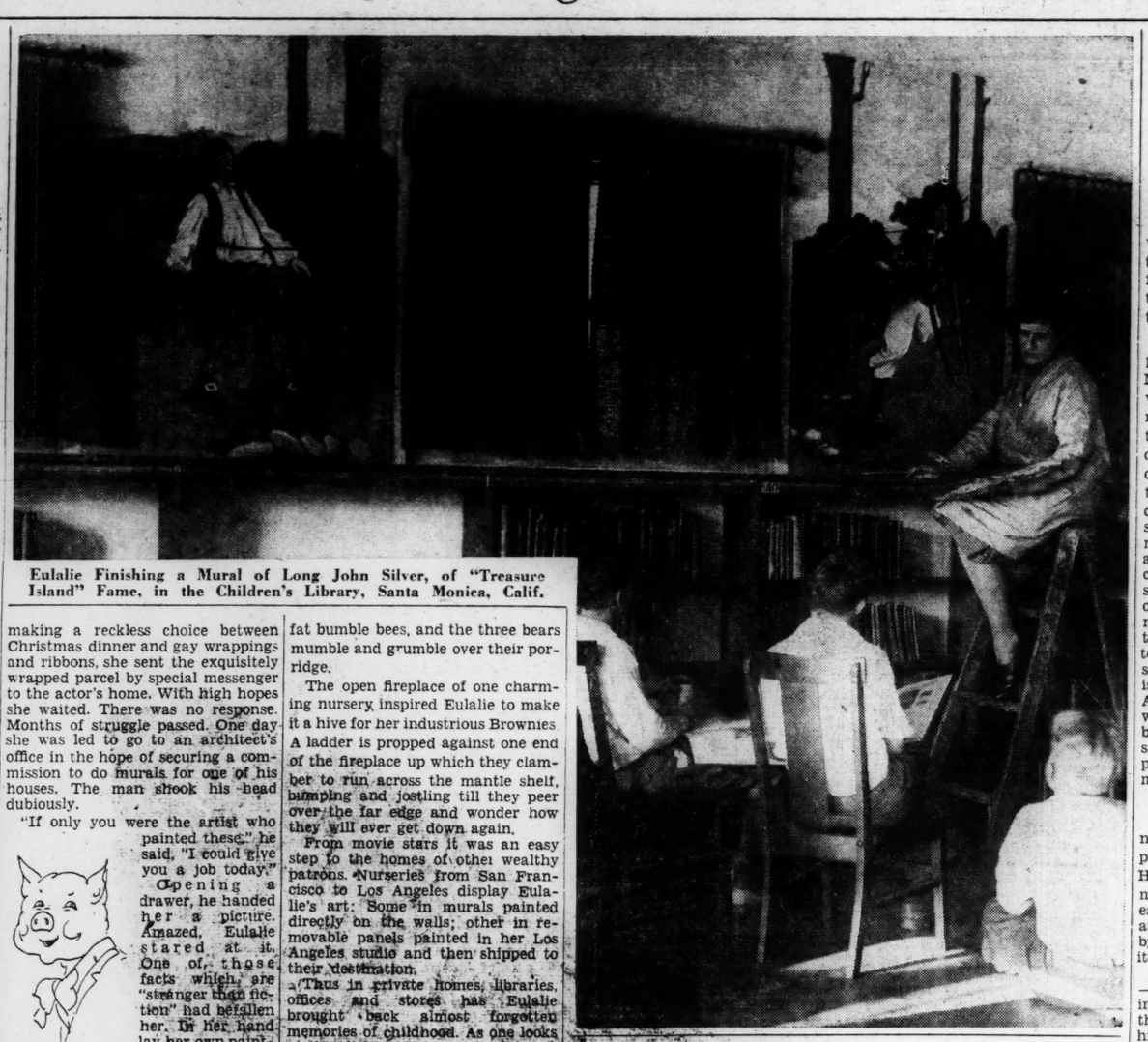
Fairies and Three Bears

That day marked a change in Eulalie's fortunes, for not only did she paint that nursery, but many others. Her fairies gambol in the nurseries of Charlie Chaplin; Harold Lloyd, Ann Harding and others of the movie world. Fairies spring from full-blown blossoms to ride astride fat bumble bees, and the three bears mumble and grumble over their porridge.

The open fireplace of one charming nursery inspired Eulalie to make it a hive for her industrious Brownies. A ladder is propped against one end of the fireplace up which they clamber to run across the mantle shelf, bumping and jostling till they peer over the far edge and wonder how they will ever get down again.

From movie stars it was an easy step to the homes of other wealthy patrons. Nurseries from San Francisco to Los Angeles display Eulalie's art: Some in murals painted directly on the walls; other in removable panels painted in her Los Angeles studio and then shipped to their destination.

Thus in private homes, libraries, offices and stores has Eulalie brought back almost forgotten memories of childhood. As one looks at the slight girlish artist with her mobile, elfin face, one understands the secret of her perpetual youth and tireless energy. The rest of the world has grown up, breaking its treasured toys. To many, the simple pleasures of childhood grow dimmer year by year as material things become of greater importance. But Eulalie still cherishes the playtime of youth. She loves and lives with the storybook folk. Only so could she portray them with such vividness for the joy of others.



Eulalie Finishing a Mural of Long John Silver, of "Treasure Island" Fame, in the Children's Library, Santa Monica, Calif.

Eulalie Evidently Caught These Personages in a Bit of Barnyard Gossip. The Smaller Sketches on This Page Are Also Hers

Favorite Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sausage Delight

1 pound sausage
Slices of cooked sweet potatoes, cut thick
3 or 4 apples, pared, cored and sliced. Place layer of apples in bottom of casserole, cover with layer of sweet potato, another layer of apples and then press on the sausage completely covering the apples like a lid. Cover with casserole lid and bake in a moderate oven 350° F. for 30 minutes. Remove cover and slightly brown sausage. Serve with a light salad and dessert. It is a complete meal and, we think, very delicious. Serves four.

Pineapple Turnovers

Rich pastry cut in circles slightly larger than slices of pineapple. Lay pineapple on pastry circle, fill with strawberry jam in center. Wet edges and cover with another circle of pastry, press edges together. Bake in a hot oven 450° F. for about 15 minutes or until pastry begins to brown, then reduce heat to 350° F. and finish baking. Serve plain, with whipped, sweetened cream or with slightly thickened pineapple juice.

(Mrs.) E. L. S., Michigan.

HAIR NETS 30 for $1
GUARANTEED 100%
Finest Sterilized Human Hair Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair.
(Grey, White or Lavender, 12 for $1)
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
East 17th St., New York City
Phone AL 4-1689
Postpaid— Agents Wanted
13th Year in the Monitor

REMEMBER

PAGE & SHAW
Chocolates
Page & Shaw Musicale
WBZ—SUNDAY, 10 A. M.

Kickernick
INTERLOCKED UNDERWEAR
style-freedom-poise
IN ACTION . . . IN REPOSE
Kickernicks fit smoothly comfortably, beautifully . . . because they're patterned after your own natural contours and designed for fashion's demand.

WINGET KICKERNICK CO.
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Adding the De Luxe Touch

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE clever cook learns that jelly will lend itself to the touch of the connoisseur and may be used to produce the most delicious of dishes. If you have never used jelly as an ingredient in producing the food with appetite appeal, then do try that de luxe touch today.

Pastel Jelly Frosting

Place in a bowl set over boiling water
½ cup any tart jelly. Add
1 unbeaten egg white and a dash of salt. Beat with rotary egg beater until jelly is free from lumps. Remove from boiling water and continue beating until mixture is stiff enough to stand in peaks. Spread on cake. Garnish with bits of clear jelly and serve at once.

Jelly Glazed Bananas

Skin
3 bananas. Cut in half lengthwise and place in glass baking dish, cut side down. Beat
½ cup strawberry jelly with a fork. add
1 tablespoon lemon juice, and spread on bananas. Bake, uncovered, in moderate oven (350° F.) 20 to 25 minutes, basting frequently. Serve with pork or mutton chops.

Glazed Roast Chicken

Stuff a
5 pound dressed chicken with bread stuffing, then truss, tie, and rub outside with
Salt. Sear in hot oven (500° F.) 15 minutes; then decrease heat to moderate (350° F.) and roast covered 1½ hours, or until nearly tender, basting frequently with mixture of
4 tablespoons butter
⅔ cup hot water. Spread
½ cup red currant jelly, finely broken with a fork over chicken and roast uncovered 30 minutes longer. Baste frequently until well glazed.

Glazed Onions

Peel
3 medium onions and cook in large amount of boiling salted water until just tender. Panbroil
2 strips bacon in skillet until crisp; drain off most of fat. Chop bacon and return to skillet; add
1 tablespoon water and
2 tablespoons peach jelly, and cook until jelly is dissolved. Add onions and cook over low flame 5 minutes, or until onions are well glazed, basting constantly.

ETIQUETTE in Daily Living
It's "different!" 128-page book reprinting 25 articles, by Carilyn Stevens from The Christian Science Monitor. Inspirational and practical. Attractively bound. From local agents, book stores or direct. $1.25 plus postage 10c. Pacific Coast and outside U. S. A., 15c.
Associated Authors, 222 W. Adams, Dept. 33, Chicago

Women as Inventors

Show High Ability in Meeting Everyday Needs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

IN THE opinion of Albert G. Burns of Oakland, Calif., president of the National Inventors' Congress, the outstanding features of the national convention held recently in Grand Rapids, Mich., were the valveless motor and the organization of the women. The valveless motor seemed quite out of the ken of the present writer and the organization of women distinctly within it, so with a bit of direction from President Burns, she approached Mrs. Mary Hess, inventor, and associate editor of the Inventor, official magazine of the congress, who came to the congress as a speaker on its program and left as president of the newly organized National Inventors' Congress of Women.

"Since 1921," said Mrs. Hess explaining why the women were organizing, "there has been an average of 5000 patents a year granted to women—in fact, 11 per cent of all patents granted—and there are less than 20 women inventors concerning whom one can get much information. In a bit of research I found occasion to make last winter I not only went to Chicago libraries but wrote to many others throughout the country and the records, generally speaking, harked back to the same few."

Clearing House for Information

"When the situation was described to the women assembled here," she continued, "it was a most natural consequence that we should take some action if only for the purpose of keeping more accurate records of the really valuable contribution women are making to this field.

"Are women successful in the business end—the manufacturing and marketing? Oh, yes, indeed. Take for example, Margaret Knight, who has nearly 90 inventions to her credit, and who refused $50,000 for the patent on her satchel-bottomed shopping bag, which every ten-cent-store shopper knows well."

Mrs Hess, who is from Morocco, Indiana, is an inventor herself. Outstanding among the kitchen "gadgets" she has evolved is her nonscorch stirring spoon with a hinged handle so that the entire edged part comes into direct contact with the pan in the stirring process. "How did I come to think of it?" Mrs. Hess's explanation was completely understandable to womankind. "It was an experience with a huge kettle of white sauce for potatoes au gratin." (Mrs. Hess evidently makes white sauce as most of us do, even though we know we should use a double boiler.) "I was chairman of a committee for a picnic and when the white sauce scorched I began to realize there just wasn't enough contact between the pan and the spoon. I sat down right then and there and filed off an inch and a quarter of the spoon. However, it was only after I'd made 25 models, long after that, that I began to feel it was what it should be. Inventions very often grow out of a real need."

Among the Celebrities

As told in the news columns at the time, Miss Anna L. Brown of Tulsa, Okla., was elected secretary and treasurer and Mrs. Hazel Walsh of Lansing, Mich., vice-president of the newly formed organization. Other women prominently mentioned in the convention number of the Inventor were Mrs. Marie Hannah Dubbs who has designed a combination disclosure form, prospectus and envelope to handle unpatented inventions with safety, and Mrs. Lester L. Polk, whose adjustable hose dryer and reshaper reduces runs and prolongs the life of silk hosiery.

Conspicuous in the exhibits of the convention were the number planned to appeal to women, such as the zipper mattress cover for coil springs, a rotating-brush door mat, a quick-grip wax paper holder, a shoe rack with trees, an egg separator, a built-in ironing board on a swivel and last, vastly appealing to the woman whose family likes onion soup, a tearless onion slicer.

For leisure hours, there's the collapsible lounge and canopy to rest a bit at picnics and on the beach, and a copper bathing suit. Take it by and large, Mr. Burns was right when he placed women at the Invention Convention right along with the valveless motor.

KARLA V. PARKER

By-Product of an Article

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DID you happen to see Karel Capek's article on "Women and the Professions" in the May Atlantic? It is a whimsical little piece, as might be expected from Capek in his lighter vein, and not on women and their own professions, as you might think, but on women and their husbands' professions. However, whether intentionally or by chance, it holds a dynamic message, I believe, for women as a whole, especially those to whom it was not directed. In other words, there was a by-product to the article that may prove worth sharing.

"We are always reading in the papers about one of these 'firsts,'" Mr. Capek writes, "—the first woman lawyer or mayor or veterinary surgeon or geometrician, or the first woman expert in some other strange occupation." He goes on to deduce that it shows either that male occupations are not very difficult, or that women can do the same thing as men if they put their minds to it. "Neither of which is a very important discovery," he comments, refreshingly. "There are so many possibilities and activities open to each of us. But women do not find it interesting to do something different from men; it seems to them more romantic to do the same as men." This, he maintains, is because we act from a set idea. And I suppose he would say that we think we have progressed and become important in the general state of affairs when we have proved that we can duplicate what men are doing.

* * *

The article, as I hinted above, is not on professional women who are perforce self-supporting individuals. He distinctly eliminates from his remarks anyone who has a need to earn money. He is speaking avowedly of wives who are supported by their husbands. But I feel that it has its points for all women.

"Man is—from innate foolishness—a specialist; once he gets his teeth into his job or passion, he looks neither to the right nor to the left; his destiny is to become an expert, be it in bacteriology, or the production of leather goods or literary history." So explains Mr. Capek, and goes on, "He is interested only in his own bit of the world (and perhaps in politics besides) and that is why he now and then achieves something immense in his own field—just because of this narrow, one-sided, boyish absorption." Therefore, picture the Awful Desolation, he suggests, that would exist in a world made up entirely of men—a world containing "only experts who had nothing to say to each other." Each would wish to talk of his own specialty, and to hear none of the other fellow's. "Specialization," he reminds us, "is uncompanionable, noncultural, frankly unsociable." It would mean, says Mr. Capek, a definite isolation of species. But women, it seems, effect a proper rescue.

"Woman—from some innate waywardness—is a universal, many-sided soul, not given to intense application, but full of surprising interests. It then would be 'oddly put out,'" I told my lady at dinner that she was not at all interested in this or that which she has discovered to be his chief concern. She manages to find interest in everything that interests him, and knows enough about most things to be able to meet him at several points. So it is that men have learned to expect from women the "many-sidedness and sociability" which links them up with the ordinary currents of social life—and the world is thus saved from the desolation of the experts.

* * *

For example—and the example is his—a true locksmith may be interested in castles but not in archaeologists or lyric poets, though each of these experts may likewise be interested in castles. "Well, it is quite accurate to say that his (the locksmith's) wife is less interested in castles, but more in the archaeologists or poets who may happen to live on the same street." The upshot of it is that, between the soup and the meat, the locksmith learns interesting, human, everyday things about the archaeologist and the poet, and "all this . . . builds a bridge between his workshop and the world."

An honorable and important profession, Mr. Capek calls it, this building of bridges that link up the inveterate male specialist with the world about him. And if women all turn into experts, too, and can no more perform this delightful and valuable service, "who," he asks, "will link *her* up with the universal interests of the world, and what will become of us?"

* * *

So much for wives. But how about the others? Of course women who are in professions have to be experts, because they must measure up to the standard set by men for excellence in these fields. In spite of this, though, I find that Karel Capek has hit upon a dynamic thought for any of us. Why, after all, should it be considered an achievement for woman merely to do something that man has done? To be sure, driving a tractor, or even trundling a wheelbarrow, may boost up our self-respect a notch or two, for men have been likely to make these occupations the criteria of superiority, and we wish to show them we are—whatever it does show them. But how about our doing important work that as women we can learn to do so well? How about seeking to contribute, to any job or activity in which we find ourselves, the highest kind of woman-thought. The world has need of it. For that matter, men's professions, I believe, may have need of it.

Some of our background is different from that of men; we are inclined to be practical, they say, and to remember that a crowd, a mass of employees, for instance, is made up of individuals; we are likely to think about social conditions; when we are deeply in earnest over a reform or an improvement, we endure to the *n*th degree, in order to carry it through. Karel Capek is right about this, too:—we find cultural things important, and don't get so absorbed in becoming "experts" that we forget to keep the gentler arts where they belong.

What I found valuable in his brief article, then, is just this message. And if we women have been or are still going through a stage of trying to do things as men, just in order to convince the men and ourselves that we are Somebody, it might be worth a bit of thinking to find out a little more about ourselves and our true contribution to this "civilization of experts," and to learn to give to the world the special qualities and abilities and viewpoints that it so needs and that the thoughtful, well-balanced woman alone can give.

Millicent Taylor

For the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

MANY fashions for men consist of revivals instead of original notes or designs. The change-over from plain sports jacket to yokes and pleats is an instance of reversion. This season witnesses the restoration of a white slip worn inside black or dark waistcoats. The white outline at neck is specially suitable for morning coats or black jackets. Although white spats are the natural accompaniment there is no sign of their reappearance. Cloth-topped boots are rarely seen, while for formal day wear plain shoes take the place of patent leather. Comfort is one reason for this; another is that unless feet and ankles are trim it is better not to make them a high light.

Meet the Nightshirt

The nightshirt is not unlikely to supersede pajamas. Some time ago publicity was given to the number of nightshirts sold by a famous store; but it was found that they were mostly bought by men in the provinces. Now we have a new edition of the old garment taking its place in society. A fresh name and different design are likely to give it a fillip. Heralded as a sleeping robe it displays interesting features. Actually it is cut on bathrobe lines with short raglan sleeves. The smartest examples are made from crepe de chine with bold satin stripes. There are two patch pockets at side and girdle at waist.

It has been usual with informal outfits, when jacket and trousers differed, for the latter to be lighter in color. The order is now reversed. Many flannel trousers are unusually dark, almost black. To relieve such a somber bent, jackets are either white or of bright color. A blue Harris tweed is one striking example. I saw a man recently in such an allotment, completed by a dark gray sports shirt, attached collar and blue tie. The effect was piquant and in good taste. A similar rig consists of red-brown tweed jacket, with slits at side, and dark flannels. For seaside or cruising an excellent choice is white or biege linen single or double-breasted jacket with subfusc trousers.

Light Weight for Golf

A sensible development for hot weather takes the form of lighter weight golf clothes. Cream hopsack looks delightful for the purpose. Jacket is made with three-button front, one hole and button at sleeve. Three plain patch pockets prove useful and ornamental. Instead of customary strap and buckle at knee, plus fours have a wide band of knitted webbing.

Fresh notes for sport or holiday appear in waistcoat and socks. Waistcoat of Tattersall design has four flap pockets. There is no collar but short lapels button back on front or fasten to throat. Cream socks of ankle length are ribbed at top; while a lastex band is knitted inside for support.

Sporting Details

The tendency to infuse sporting details in town clothes shows itself in side slits and slanting pockets with flaps in tweed suits. Patch pockets are so popular that outside ticket pockets appear in disguise.

In Mayfair recently I saw one of the best-dressed men of the day wearing a gray worsted suit. Double-breasted reefer carried three buttons on each front—only the lowest fastened. With white stiff collar went a narrow light gray tie held with pin. His black bowler was tilted to the right. Trousers were plain at the hem. The one splash of color—a large deep red carnation.

Going to the Guildhall to witness the Election of Sheriffs and revel in colorful and picturesque uniforms, municipal gowns, and liveries, I stood on a crowded escalator beside the Rt. Hon. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England. He was clad in an admirable mid-gray suit, with black homburg pushed slightly back, and gray gloves unfastened and turned back.

The practice of embroidering pictures on some articles of men's attire grows apace. I saw the other day a collection of braces decorated with the heads of horses and various sporting scenes; and gowns and wraps with yachting views.

Something New

Here is something new—mackintoshes with leggings attached. Waterproofed trouser legs are fastened inside coat by press studs. When it rains heavily the legs are at once let down. They are fixed round the limbs by means of slide fasteners.

[This feature on men's fashions, direct from London, is published the third Wednesday of each month.]

Sweet Mustard Sauce

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This sauce is good with cold meats of any kind, but especially good with thin slices of French head-cheese.

Sauce—Mix three tablespoons of dry mustard with four tablespoons of brown sugar and add enough cider vinegar to make a smooth paste, add more vinegar if a thinner consistency is desired. This may be used at once or kept for future use as needed, as the flavors blend with standing.

(Mrs.) C. A. B., California

Violet Tatum.
Glorifies the Fall Wardrobe with
"Grand Simplicity"
SPORTS—STREET—DINNER 'WEARABLES'
A Special Group of Persian Trimmed Costume Suits
334 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif.

IT'S NEW!
The Ultra Smart SILHOUETTE RAIN CAPE

* LIGHT as a Feather
* TRANSPARENT as Glass.
* WATERPROOF as a Duck
* EASILY CARRIED as a Purse (in a handy self envelope)
* PRACTICAL as a Budget (fabric is durable)
* SHEER and Gaily Colorful (Red, Blue, Green and Silver)
* Made of PLIOFILM (that new, modern miracle rubber fabric)
$1.00 Postpaid
Anywhere in the U. S.
LORAINE LATIMER, Inc.
222 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

Business and Industry

Banks Surprised at Courage of 'Rubber Stamp' F. R. Board

Commerce and Finance

Treasury Issues Explanation Of Corporation Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first of a series of Treasury Department pronouncements outlining more specifically than does the statute provisions of the new tax bill is being drafted by Treasury tax experts.

Department officials said the initial regulations, to be published in the next three weeks, would attempt to clarify obscure points relating to the undistributed profits of corporations, and their treatment in filing tax returns.

The new tax rates on corporate income, payable after the first of next year, which supplant the present range from 12½ to 15 per cent, are: 8 per cent on the first $2000; 11 per cent on the next $13,000; 13 per cent on the next $25,000; 15 per cent on all above $40,000.

Also written into the new act is a system of taxing undistributed corporate earnings in addition to the levy against all income under the foregoing schedule. The new tax on undistributed income is as follows: 7 per cent on the first 10 per cent retained; 12 per cent on the next 10 per cent; 17 per cent on the next 20 per cent; 22 per cent on the next 20 per cent; 27 per cent on all retained above 60 per cent.

As calculated by Treasury experts, the effect of these rates, in actual dollars and cents, on various sized corporations, would be as follows:

On an annual income of $2000, of which 30 per cent is distributed, the normal tax would be $160 and the surtax $86.80, making a total of $246.80.

On an annual income of $10,000 of which 30 per cent is distributed, the normal tax would be $1040 and the surtax $486.40, or a total of $1,508.40.

On an annual income of $100,000 of which 30 per cent is distributed, the normal tax would be $13,840 and the surtax $9,562.80, or $23,402.80 in all.

On an annual income of $2000 on which there is no distribution, the normal tax would be $160 and the total surtax $128.80—$288.80 in all.

On an annual income of $10,000 on which no distribution is made, the normal tax would be $1040 and the total surtax $1042, or $2082 in all.

On an annual income of $100,000 on which no distribution is made the normal tax would be $13,840 and the total surtax $17,662.80, making a total tax of $31,502.80.

British Properties Of Utilities Power May Be Sold Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The departure for England of Floyd B. Odlum, president of the Atlas Corporation has been linked with the possibility of an early sale of the British properties of the Utilities Power & Light Corporation, a $405,000,000 utility-holding company.

The Atlas Corporation owns about 40 per cent of the debentures of Utilities Power & Light and certain notes of the Webster Securities Corporation and Harley L. Clarke secured by control of the Public Utilities Securities Corporation. The last named company, in receivership, owns voting control of Utilities Power & Light.

The properties concerned, valued at $120,000,000 at current rates of exchange, are held by the Greater London and Counties Trust, Ltd. This company, controlled by Utilities Power and Light, owns British utility companies furnishing electricity in three large areas adjoining the City of London. In all, 12,215 square miles are supplied with electricity, with 503 cities and towns in England, Scotland and Wales in the area served.

Expansion Trend In Merchant Marine Holds, Says Lloyd's

NEW YORK (AP)—Lloyd's register of shipping reported that the upward trend in the production of merchant vessels continued for the quarter ending June 30, with a gain of 130,000 tons.

Altogether, 1,951,005 gross tons of merchant ships now are under construction, the report said. Lloyd's figures cover all maritime countries except Russia.

The United States' share in world construction increased from 2.7 per cent in the quarter ending in March to 4.7 per cent while Great Britain and Ireland's dropped from 46.3 per cent to 43.5 per cent.

New steamers and motorships on which work was begun during the quarter represented 206,000 gross tons more than the tonnage of similar ships launched during the period, as compared with an excess of 185,000 tons in the previous quarter.

Increases were also noted in the construction of oil tankers, motorship construction in general, and the production of oil and steam reciprocating engines for marine use.

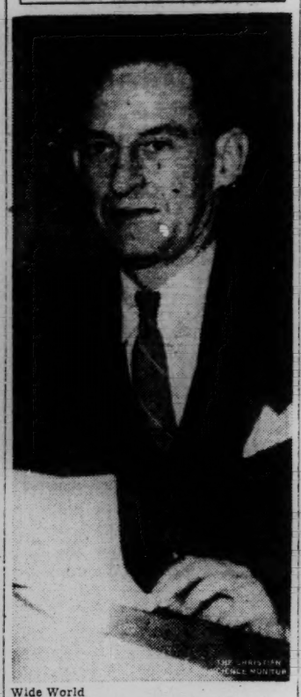
Forward Earnings Outlook Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Income statements for the second quarter of 1936 will make an impressively favorable showing, according to the Standard Statistics Company. Estimated earnings of leading industrial corporations indicate an average gain of about 70 per cent over the second quarter profits of 1935. Second quarter profits are expected to approximately equal those of the second quarter of 1930, and, of course, exceed those of any intervening three-month period.

Although costs increased somewhat, the rise was not sufficient to interfere materially with the earnings effect of a 26 per cent advance in industrial production over a year earlier.

Brakeman



Wide World

Marriner S. Eccles

Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board

Telephone's Net In June Quarter Best Since 1931

NEW YORK (AP)—Reporting the largest June quarter net income since 1931, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, in a statement just released, showed a balance equivalent to $1.97 a share on the capital stock, against $1.55 for the three months ended June 30, 1935.

Net income was $36,831,687, compared with $28,873,527 in the corresponding period last year. Walter S. Gifford, president, in a statement accompanying the figures, said earnings reflected the receipt of a 50-cent dividend from Western Electric Company, a subsidiary, the first revenue received from that source since 1931.

In a consolidated statement covering American Telephone and the subsidiary Bell companies for the three months ended May 31, there was shown net income of $45,196,739, after dividends on preferred stocks of subsidiaries, equivalent to $2.42 a share of the parent company's capital stock. For the like period last year net income was $32,153,385 or $1.72 a share.

For the 12 months ended June 30, net income of the parent company was $138,047,778, equivalent to $7.40 a share, compared with $118,865,402, or $6.37 a share, for the preceding 12 months.

Consolidated net income for the 12 months ended May 31 was $166,812,705, or $8.13 a share of American Telephone stock against $125,994,712, or $6 a share, for the 12 months to May 31, 1935.

President Gifford reported a gain of 385,000 telephones by the Bell System during the first half of 1935 compared with an increase of 201,000 for the like period last year. The company has in service approximately 14,227,000 telephones, which is still about 1,363,000 below the maximum reached in 1930.

Indicated net income of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. itself for the six months ended June 30, as compiled from the quarterly statements, was $71,279,565, equal to $3.81 a share against $58,970,815 or $3.16 a share in the first half of 1935.

Power Output Total For July 11 Week Highest on Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production during the week ended July 11 reached the highest total ever recorded, according to the weekly report of the Edison Electric Institute.

Output totaled 2,029,704,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 3.8 per cent over the revised total of 1,956,230,000 kilowatt hours in the independence holiday week ended July 4, and a gain of 14.9 per cent over production of 1,766,010,000 kilowatt hours in the same week last year.

The Edison reports showed all major geographical regions of the country participated in the current increase. Percentage gains follow: New England 16.9, middle Atlantic 11.8, central industrial 21.3, west central 18.4, southern states 20.0, Rocky Mountain 28.0, and Pacific coast 13.0.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of record
N Y & Honduras Rosario Mining	50c	July 31	July 21	July 21
Procter & Gamble 37½c		Aug. 15	July 24	
Increased				
General Developm't	50c	July 20	July 16	
Resumed				
N Y Air Brake	50c	Sep. 1	Aug. 12	
Initial				
Saguenay Power Co, Ltd, 5½% pf	$1.37½ Q	Aug. 1	July 15	
Accumulated				
Signal Mountain Port-l'd Cem't Co 8% pf	$2	Aug. 15	July 31	
Regular				
Across Canada Trust Shares	29.097c	July 8	July 2	
Alaska Pack Assn	$2 Q	Aug. 10	July 31	
Best & Co	50c Q	Aug. 15	July 25	
First National Bank of Chicago	$1.50 Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 31	
General Foods	45c Q	Aug 15	July 24	
Great Lakes Dredge & Dock	25c	Aug. 15	Aug. 4	
Hormel (G A) & Co.	25c Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	
Do pf A	$1.50 Q	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	
Inter-City Baking Co, Ltd	$1	Aug. 1	July 21	
Newberry (J J) Co 5% pf A	$1.25 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 15	
N Y & Honduras Rosario Mining	25c Q	July 31	July 21	
Procter & Gamble 37½c	Q	Aug. 15	July 24	
Simpson's, Ltd	$1	Aug. 1	July 22	
United Corp pf	75c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 4	

British Bank May Put Restrictions On Foreign Loans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Foreign lending, which in the past has formed an important element in Britain's financial transactions, is for the future likely to be both restricted and changed in character, according to the Midland Bank, the biggest of Britain's "big five" banking institutions.

Discussing in its current monthly review the causes which have produced this state of things, the Midland Bank finds there is an essential difference between British investments in Australia and New Zealand those which have rendered possible the development of the natural resources of the Malay Peninsula.

Disadvantage of Fixed Interest

In the case of Australia and New Zealand a burden so heavy as to be very difficult to be borne has been placed upon the borrowers. This has been because the indebtedness created has been mainly in fixed interest-bearing securities which, owing to fall in local commodity prices, now mean a much more heavy weight upon the taxpayer than when the indebtedness was incurred. The quantity of goods, for example, which Australia had to export to meet its foreign interest charges in 1934-35 was roughly twice as large as in 1928-29, though the aggregate volume of Australian exports grew in the same period by only one fifth.

Malaya, on the other hand, has not suffered at all to the same extent. This has been because its borrowings have been mainly in the form of the share capital of private companies engaged in the production of tin and rubber. When the prices of these commodities fell, the companies lost money, but their interest payments, being a share of profits, fell too.

The return on British capital invested in Malaya was reduced from £7,000,000 in 1929 to £500,000 in 1933. In the same period Malayan exports, as expressed in the local dollar currency, dropped from $1,300,000,000 to $376,000,000, recovering in 1935 to $572,000,000. "Thus," says the Midland Bank, "when as a consequence of adversity, almost entirely beyond Malaya's control, the export surplus dwindled to a very small amount, the same circumstances reduced almost to vanishing point the sum to be remitted abroad for the service of externally owned capital."

On Basis of Equity

The Midland Bank draws the conclusion that in the case of debtor countries, future development, so far as it calls for external capital, should proceed on the basis of "equity" participation rather than of public debt. "There can be no doubt, for example," the Midland Bank adds, "that Australia's external debt, properly speaking, is as large as she can reasonably carry unless the basic level of world prices in general should be lifted lastingly to a higher plane.

"Australia's first need, then, is to insure that her own internal savings shall be maintained at the highest level conforming with the balance of present and future welfare, and that these savings shall flow readily into channels of new investment. For the rest, apart from small sums brought in by new settlers, she should rely upon private investment, either through the expansion or multiplication of companies operating in Australia, or through the establishment there of external undertakings."

Living Costs Up 1.7 P. C. in June Compared With May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There was an increase of 1.7 per cent in the cost of living of wage earners in the United States during the month of June, compared with May, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

The rise was due entirely to a substantial increase in food prices and an increase in rents. Clothing prices and coal prices, on the other hand, declined, while no change was noted in the cost of sundries. Living costs in June were 4 per cent higher than in June, 1935, and 20.3 per cent higher than in April, 1933, the low point during the depression, but 13.3 per cent lower than in June 1929.

Food prices went up sharply, 4.7 per cent from May to June. In June of this year they were 5.7 per cent higher than in June of last year and 43.8 per cent higher than in April, 1933, but 16 per cent lower than in June, 1929.

Rents advanced 0.6 per cent from May to June. This increase made them 11 per cent higher than a year ago and 23.8 per cent higher than in January, 1934, the low point, but still 15.7 per cent lower than in June, 1929.

Clothing prices declined 0.4 per cent from May to June. They were 1.6 per cent lower than a year ago and 25.3 per cent lower than in June, 1929. Since the low point of April, 1933, however, they have increased 20.8 per cent.

Coal prices declined seasonally 0.2 per cent. They were, however, 2.6 per cent higher than in June, 1935, and 8.2 per cent higher than in June, 1933. Since June, 1929, they have declined 7 per cent.

The cost of sundries remained the same in June as in May, but it was 1 per cent higher than a year ago, 4.8 per cent higher than in April, 1933, and 4.8 per cent lower than in June, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 116.3 cents in June, 1936, as compared with 118.2 cents in May, 1936, 120.9 cents in June, 1935, and 100 cents in 1923.

Quebec Power Report

Quebec Power Company reports for the first six months of this year, after operating expenses, taxes and fixed charges, a surplus, before depreciation and income tax, of $479,250, compared with $393,186 for the first half of 1935.

The World's Business

Controlling the Money Supply—Federal Reserve Tests Its Brakes—A Prudent Course

By H. B. E.

AFTER long excogitation the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System have ordered a substantial increase in the reserves which the banks are required to keep with the Federal Reserve Banks. This is the first step taken by the monetary authorities to use the brakes in the control of money supplies (i. e., bank deposits) since the depression set in. Hitherto the implement employed has been the accelerator. One might therefore assume that the Reserve Board feel

1. That depression is a thing of the past.
2. That monetary policy should now be directed toward the prevention of undue, or inflationary, expansion.

* * *

The reserves that banks must maintain with the Federal Reserve Bank are ratios of their customers' deposits. The requirements vary with the type of deposit—whether time or demand. They also vary with locality—whether city or country. Roughly they average 10 per cent of the customers' deposits. Thus for every $10 of customers' deposits, a bank must itself have $1 on deposit with a Federal Reserve Bank. If it has $2, then the extra $1 is called "excess" reserves.

This is the condition of the American banking system as a result mainly of the tremendous swelling of America's gold holdings. At present total reserves against all customers' deposits of $31,000 millions is $6300 millions, or $3400 millions too much. It is this extra $3400 millions that constitutes excess reserves. It could support an amount of customers' deposits more than equal to the entire amount now in the banks!

This is called an inflationary situation because those deposits can be created by the banks. How? Simply by extending loans and making investments. It sounds odd to say that deposits can be *created* by prior loans and investments. At least it sounded odd till the Social Crediters popularized the explanation. Nevertheless it is a fact. The hen of a loan (or investment) comes before the egg of a deposit. Commercial banks "create" deposits because they disburse loans or investments by releasing check money drawn upon themselves. This check money is credited to somebody's deposit account. H. D. Macleod, in his "Elements of Banking," says:

> When it is said that a great London joint stock bank has £25,000,000 of deposits, it is almost universally believed that it has £25,000,000 of actual money to lend out, as it is erroneously called. But these deposits are not cash at all; they are nothing but an enormous superstructure of credit.

The condition of a bank's reserves is the limiting factor on this process of money creation.

* * *

The presence in the banking system of such a huge amount of excess reserves upon which could be built a higher amount of deposits has long caused disquiet among the financial pundits. For excess reserves reached $3000 millions last year. Winthrop W. Aldrich, head of the Chase National Bank, described the excess reserves as so much "explosive material awaiting the match." Dr. Benjamin Anderson Jr., well-known economist, showed that the series of speculative booms which began in 1922 and culminated in the stock market crash of 1929 were made possible by the existence in the banking system of only $600 millions in excess reserves, or less than a fifth of the present total. "In time of depression," he said, "reserves can pile up and money rates can drag on the ground for substantial periods." On the other hand, he warned, "it would be a very serious matter if we came into a period of vigorous, active business and strong speculative temper on the part of the American people with anything like the present volume of excess reserves in the hands of the member banks." At successive meetings last year the Federal Advisory Council composed of one important banker from each of the 12 Federal Reserve Districts, issued a solemn warning that excess reserves must promptly be reduced "in order to obviate the probability of an undue and dangerous credit inflation." Of all the bankers only one firm refused to endorse the proposal. This was J. P. Morgan and Company. Speaking through S. Parker Gilbert, the Morgan firm thought that "the proposed increase in reserve requirements might do more harm than good by administering a severe check to recovery and setting in motion new forces of deflation."

* * *

This was exactly the point of view of Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. On the heels of the Federal Advisory Council's declaration, he issued a statement on November 22 saying that there was no excessive expansion in "the general business and credit situation" to warrant any such move. But the board itself, after its meeting on December 18, acknowledged that the present volume of member bank reserve was far beyond the present and prospective requirements of credit for sound business expansion. It added that the problem thus created would have "the unremitting study and attention of those charged with the responsibility for credit policy, in order that appropriate action may be taken as soon as it appears to be in the public interest."

Now the board has taken action. It has ordered a 50 per cent increase in the reserves which the banks must keep with the Federal Reserve Bank. This means that the $2900 millions ($5800 millions minus $3400 millions) which have hitherto been kept in the system as backing against customer deposits totaling $31,000 millions must now be increased to $4350 millions. Thus the "excess" reserves are brought down from $3400 millions to $1950 millions. To what extent the decrease has reduced the lending power of the banks is appreciated when the multiplier of 10 is taken into account. Before the action the banks had a new money-creating capacity of about $34,000 millions. Now this has been reduced to $19,500 millions.

* * *

The control brakes of the Supreme Court on Money are thus being tested. This particular brake was manufactured in the Banking Act of 1935. It is contained in this clause:

> Notwithstanding the other provisions of this section, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, upon the affirmative vote of not less than four of its members in order to prevent injurious credit expansion or contraction, may by regulation change the requirements as to reserves to be maintained against demand or time deposits or both by member banks in reserve and central reserve cities or by member banks not in reserve or central reserve cities or by all member banks, but the amount of the reserves required to be maintained by any such member bank as a result of any such change shall not be less than the amount of the reserves required by law to be maintained by such bank on the date of enactment of the Banking Act of 1935 nor more than twice such amount. (Sec. 207, Banking Act of 1935.)

Has there been any "injurious credit expansion" since the board's statement of Dec. 18 to warrant the invocation of this important proviso? Certainly none in respect of business loans. At the end of last year the total business loans made by member banks in 101 cities stood at $4567 millions. Last week the figure was $4826 millions. This shows that the loan situation has shown no great change since the end of the year. Nor do loans on securities reveal any jump. At the end of last year they stood at $2079 millions; now they are 2093 millions. The condition against which the Federal Reserve action is a safeguard is potential rather than actual. That it will not be the drag on business that Mr. Parker Gilbert feared is obvious when one compares the present excess reserves of 1950 millions with the $600 millions that allowed for the speculative expansion of the 20's. Business has plenty of water available when it starts to drink in real earnest at the money trough.

Old Portland, Ore., Tires Go Into Chinese Sandals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Old automobile tires here take on a new life of usefulness in China as sandals.

A shipment of about 80 tons of old tires assembled hereabouts, left port recently aboard the freighter Kentucky. Other cargoes will follow each month the rest of the year, it is expected.

In China, the tires are refashioned into sandals for the use of various oriental working classes, women and children in farming sections using them. Some are even re-exported to the United States for use in the South. Other uses in China include bumpers for sampans, tires for rickshaws and wheel barrows and some are even remounted on automobiles.

Canada Experimental Truck Farm Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A trial co-operative truck farming plan, financed by the Montreal Metropolitan Commission, promises to yield a good return on the investment and to enable seven families to be taken off relief and re-established in society. The commission granted 60 acres of land on the outskirts of Montreal to seven unemployed men for a co-operative farming venture. The land had not been worked for years. The commission advanced $2000 with the understanding it was to be repaid out of the sale of crops. A tractor, motor plow, farming implements and seeds were supplied.

Los Angeles Realty Value Offsets Auto Tax Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Increased assessed valuations of Los Angeles County buildings will largely offset the loss of local tax rolls of more than 90,000 automobiles now taxed by the state, declares Chief Deputy County Assessor J. W. Hartman.

The annual canvass of more than 1,000,000 real estate parcels estimated at between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 increase over last year has been completed by 400 field deputies preparing the 1936-37 assessment roll.

Mr. Hartman said next year's assessment roll, upon which all tax rates in the county are based, probably will be about the same as this year's figure of $2,346,332,065.

The last regular session of the State Legislature transferred automobiles off personal property rolls to the motor vehicle department, which now collects the tax when the owners license their cars annually.

THE MARYLAND FUND

Prospectus on request from your investment dealer

Wall St. Thinks Anti-Inflationist Action Wise One

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 15—Wall Street took the over-night news of an increase in the reserve rate rather calmly. The stock market failed to show any preceptible effect, and a sell-off, in any case, would have been considered quite justified regardless of the news in view of the very sharp rise of the past six days. Government bonds dropped from six to ten thirty-seconds, but the rest of the bond market was not perceptibly affected. And the decline is not expected to initiate a down trend.

Some such action had been anticipated for several months. The annual report of the New York Federal Reserve Bank published in April summarized the results of a study made of member bank reserve requirements. The annual report of the Federal Reserve Board published in May discussed at considerable length the probable effects on member banks of an increase in reserve requirements of 25 per cent, 50 per cent and 100 per cent. Rumors of an increase have circulated in New York spasmodically since March. On July 6 it was reported on this page that "there is talk of an increase in reserve requirements to take advantage of the lull in Treasury financing requirements."

Reaction Is Favorable

The general reaction of the Street has been favorable, although the highly controversial nature of the subject of excess reserves has led some bankers to criticize the reserve for not going the full 100 per cent, while a few others have stood by their opinion that no increase should have been made.

The most general feeling, however, is one of mild surprise, as many people here did not credit the present "rubber stamp" Federal Reserve Board with the courage to make use, particularly in an election year, of the power granted in the Banking Act of 1935 to anticipate and prevent expected credit expansion.

The effect on the high grade bond market is expected to be at most quite mild because the New York member banks' reserves are in general far in excess of the legal requirements even after the 50 per cent increase in the latter. Hence there will be no pressure on the local banks to sell government bonds in order to build up reserve balances. The few banks likely to have their excess reserves wiped out are chiefly interior banks.

Best of Two Courses

These banks have in many cases not carried their entire surplus funds at the reserve banks, but have followed the traditional policy of keeping deposits with correspondent banks in New York, despite the discouragements placed in their way by the New York banks in recent years. In some cases these interior banks will withdraw some of these funds from local commercial banks for the purpose of building up their reserve balances, but the consequent drain on the New York commercial banks is not expected to be sufficient to eliminate their excess reserves.

General sentiment here is that the Reserve Board has taken the wisest of the two courses available to it for the purpose in hand. The alternative, that of selling out into the open market some of the reserve portfolio of $2,431,000,000 of governments, which has been held intact for three years, was suggested as early as last December by the federal advisory council. Although this method provides a more sensitive instrument, the New York Federal Reserve Bank and many conservative bankers here have been opposed to it because of the risk to the government bond market, and because it was felt wiser to use the broad instrument first and reserve open-market operations for more sensitive control later on.

Collections Have June Betterment

ST. LOUIS—An average increase in collections of 9.9 per cent and 13.8 per cent in credit sales for the month of June over the similar period last year is shown in figures from 51 cities reporting trends to the National Retail Credit Association. None of the cities recorded decreases either in collections or credit sales, the association's research division statement made public here stated.

111 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

JOIN OUR 1937 VACATION CLUB NOW

Interest Begins August 15

Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity

Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston

2347 WASHINGTON STREET ROXBURY

Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

ROSSMOORE & ROBBINS

Certified Public Accountants

TAX CONSULTANTS

551 FIFTH AVENUE MUrray Hill 2-4541

NEW YORK

Emerson E. Rossmoore, C. P. A.
Ira B. Robbins, C. P. A.

Building at Best Level in 5 Years

By the Associated Press

New York, July 15

BUILDING permits issued in 215 cities during June totaled $112,640,106, the highest level in any similar month since 1931, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

Compared with May, when building permits totaled $82,510,596, the increase was 36.5 per cent. Comparison with the June, 1935, total of $52,672,794 showed a rise of 113.9 per cent.

Direct Government Debt Maturities Near Three Billion in 1940

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—According to a tabulation by Salomon Bros. & Hutzler of United States Government financing, maturities of direct government debt as of June 30, 1936, amount to $2,642,477,700 in the current calendar year, $2,349,595,100 in 1937, $1,946,328,000 in 1938, $2,761,560,950 in 1939 and $2,853,954,200 in 1940. By months, the tabulation shows the following maturities for this year, all 1936 maturities occurring in the last half of the year: July, $250,215,000; August, $218,165,500; September, $764,396,000; October, $200,314,000; November, $200,941,000, and December, $1,008,446,200.

The preponderance of maturities in 1937 fall in the first four months of the year, with only one maturity ($817,483,500 in September), in the last half of 1937. The other maturities in 1937 are $200,391,000 in January, $629,008,700 in February, $200,350,000 in March, and $502,361,900 in April. The largest maturity ahead during this five-year period is $1,378,364,200 in March, 1940, and the next largest is $1,293,714,200 in June, 1939.

The tabulation shows that the Government's guaranteed obligations totaled approximately $4,711,000,000 as of June 30, 1936, an increase of about $588,000,000 from the amount outstanding on June 30 of last year. The total interest-bearing debt on the same date was $32,988,790,134, an increase of $5,343,560,308 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936.

Except for the year 1916, when the computed rate of interest was 2.376 per cent on a total interest-bearing debt of $971,562,590 for that fiscal year, the computed rate of interest was the lowest in 1936, amounting to approximately 2.55 per cent on the $32,988,790,134 interest-bearing debt.

SEC Moves Wright Hearing to Far West

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission has granted a request of its own attorneys to transfer the hearing on market manipulation charges against Charles C. Wright, and 11 other New York brokerage firms' partners, to Los Angeles.

ARLINGTON MILLS

Dividend No 138

A dividend of fifty cents per share has been declared payable on Wednesday, July 15, 1936, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 3, 1936, payable by the New England Trust Company, Transfer Agent, Boston.

ALBERT H. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

FIELD & COWLES INSURANCE

40 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

GOOD INSURANCE IS A GOOD INVESTMENT

Call Hubbard 7880

National Life of Vermont

ESTABLISHED 1850

RETIREMENT ANNUITIES

Are a Safe Investment With a Good Return—For Information Apply to

ALBERT A. SARGENT

James T. Phelps & Co., Inc.

159 Devonshire St. Boston

Possible Windup Of World Tin Pool Troubles Bolivia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Tin is to Bolivia what the Nile is to Egypt, and if, as seems to be feared, there is a repetition of the 1929 metal crisis, grave disturbances will occur in the economic life of South America's inland Republic.

The crisis, if it materializes, will result once again from overproduction, and Bolivia's chief preoccupation is to secure a continuation of the international tin committee's control of the industry. This committee, or "pool" as it is known, saved the industry during the last crisis by enforcement of a strict rationing system, and Bolivia is perturbed by reports that it may not be renewed.

One Product Country

Bolivia is what is known as a "one-product country." Tin accounts for 90 per cent of its exports and the whole economic life of 3,000,000 people is in one way or another linked up with the production and sale of the metal. If there was any substantial fall in the price, resulting in restricted production, there would be economic chaos. Not only the national but practically every household budget would be affected.

Possible abandonment of the pool is attributed to the signs of overproduction in the industry but it was precisely this condition that brought it into existence during the 1929-31 crisis when the metal declined to the lowest level of £102 per ton. Later the restrictive policy of the international committee brought about an improvement to £247, with a subsequent settling-down to the present-day average of £180.

Countries Form "Pool"

The organizer of the international pool was Don Carlos Victor Aramayo, who ranks second to Don Simon Patiño, the "tin king." It was formed by Bolivia, Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Siam, the United States and Nigeria. It was hailed as a triumph of "big business," for it was recognized that co-operation would have been impossible among a mass of small producers.

The Patiño group was the most influential force among the Bolivian producers. Bolivia's quota was 23,245 tons, in addition to 2325 tons as its contribution to the "buffer stock," which was accumulated to meet any sales emergencies. In this way order was restored to the price chaos.

O'Brion Russell & Co.

INSURANCE of Every Description

108 Water Street Boston

Tel. Hubbard 8760

115 Broadway New York

Barclay 7-5540

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK

42 Washington Street, Boston

Join Our 1937 VACATION CLUB

Write for folder, 'Banking by Mail'

BANKING BY MAIL

Interest Begins JULY 21

We Are Specialists in First Mortgage WATER BONDS

Send for our list

SWART, BRENT & CO.

INCORPORATED

49 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

New York Pittsburgh

West Virginia Water Service Company

First Mortgage Bonds

4% Series, Due April 1, 1961

Price 100 and accrued interest

Offering made only by prospectus. Copies obtainable from the undersigned

Coffin & Burr

Incorporated

60 State Street BOSTON Tel. Hubbard 4400

NEW YORK HARTFORD PORTLAND

Clark, Dodge & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1847

Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange

General Brokerage Service

BOSTON 70 Federal Street

NEW YORK 61 Wall Street

Industry Unit Urged as Basis For Regulation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 15—The most valuable effect of the NRA is the increasing recognition of the fact that the real unit to be considered in attempting to regulate industry is not the individual corporation but the individual industry as a whole, declared Ordway Tead in a lecture today at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, now in its second last week at Wellesley College.

Mr. Tead, one of the institute's faculty members, is a lecturer on personnel administration at Columbia University and editor of economic books.

Parties Face Problems

In preparing their platforms, he stated, both Republicans and Democrats pronounced against monopoly and professed to believe that a resumption of free competition is the next step toward prosperity. Both, however, are faced with the same two problems: the practical difficulties of regulating monopolistic prices; and the inevitable wastes which occur among industries still competitive enough to keep prices at a reasonable level.

A great deal can be done effectively to safeguard the public from the worst effects of monopoly, Mr. Tead asserted. "Patent rights can be made less monopolistic," he said, "industrial holding companies can be modified; and more vigorous regulation can be brought to bear against rigid prices.

"It would seem, however, that the drift toward concentration is a difficult one to stem and one which has not essentially been affected by any anti-trust legislation thus far.

Excess Capacity

"And in the competitive industries we see, on the other hand, the effects of excess plant capacity, of chiseling labor standards, and of disastrous price warfare."

If that monopoly cannot be regulated effectively and excessive and wasteful competition cannot be eradicated, he said, the American people must choose some more fundamental control of the economic processes in the public interest.

In a lecture, open to the public, in Billings Hall last night, George L. Barnes, ex-president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, stated that under the present regime government not only is attempting to regulate all business in one way or another, but is, in a sense, moving toward government ownership of industry through taxation.

"Is it not obvious," he asked, "that Socialism or the collectivist state is coming upon us insidiously, but rapidly, by the taxation route?"

Capitalism Upheld

"It is self-evident," Mr. Barnes declared, "that without industry, supported and maintained by private capital, the United States must inevitably adopt some other form of government, presumably either a Socialist state or some other collectivist form of government managed by a dictator.

"Unless and until all industry, agriculture and transportation is taken over and operated by the Federal Government as a socialistic or Fascist state, we must rely for our happiness and contentment and material needs upon the prosperity of private industry, financed and maintained by private capital. Industry and agriculture in this country are the source from which are provided all the necessities and the luxuries enjoyed by our people. It is from the wages and the proceeds of industry that the homes of our people are maintained, that their children are clothed, fed and educated, that our transportation agencies receive their revenues, that our newspapers receive their advertising, that our storekeepers obtain customers.

Holding the Ice Cream Line in England

British International Photos

Children of Ramsgate Join in Rescuing Floating Stall
Vigorous Heave-Hos Needed to Beach the Refreshment Craft

The famous English watering place in the County of Kent was recently visited by high winds and heavy seas which carried a number of the beach stands quite a distance out to sea. The one pictured was about 100 yards from shore when the children determined to recover it. Perhaps the owner enjoyed a high reputation for generous scoops of frozen delicacies, and the deed of the youngsters was his reward.

Sholtz Warns Elks To Guard Heritage

LOS ANGELES, July 15 (AP)—Invested as grand exalted ruler, Gov. David Sholtz of Florida told the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks yesterday "the appalling truth" is that European dictators have "many admirers" in America.

"Today, we of America are too smug and self-satisfied," the Governor asserted. "We do not fear the military might of any ambitious dictator. America has as its foundation public school education and many of our people fortunately have learned the essential principles of American life

"We are free to write, to talk, to assemble, to travel, to organize, yes, and to think as we please, so long as we refrain from undue interference with others.

"And yet there are some today who would take from you and from me these priceless privileges."

Other officers elected were: Fred B. Melman, Oakland, Calif., grand esteemed leading knight; Lester C. Ayer, Portland, Maine, grand esteemed loyal knight; H. B. Brewer, Casper, Wyo., grand esteemed lecturing knight; Sidney Brudenstein, New Orleans, La., grand tyler; George M. Thompson, Charleston, S. C., grand inner guard; J. E. Masters, Charleroi, Penna., re-elected grand secretary; Dr. E. J. McCormick, Toledo, Ohio, re-elected grand treasurer; William T. Phillips, New York, grand trustee, and Judge John McClelland, Atlanta, Ga., grand trustee.

G. O. P. Platform Called Result of Public Wave

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 15 (AP)—Henry M. Langworthy, chairman of the platform committee at the Republican convention at Cleveland, said today that the party platform "was not the product of a chosen few" but "a reflection of a groundswell of public opinion such as our generation never before has seen."

"It was this feeling which gave the Republican convention its air of seriousness and sincerity of purpose, and thereby so sharply distinguished it from the Philadelphia convention of federal job-holders," he said in an address at the affairs institute at the University of Virginia.

Need Is Stressed For Skill in Art Of Aiding Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., July 15—A more humanitarian, "truly Christian and American approach" to the social problem of helping those members of society unable or unwilling to help themselves, was urged by speakers at the recent seventeenth annual Public Welfare Institute of North Carolina.

Mrs. Blanche L. La Du of Chicago, past president of the American Public Welfare Association and first woman president of the American Prison Association, addressed the opening session asserting the necessity for skill and tact in the administration of public welfare.

"If life's events can be satisfactorily adjusted," Mrs. La Du said, "we are making life a fine art. As the new social setups become adjusted to the tasks ahead which will now be outlined on a more permanent basis, each agency must fit in relationship to every other as the pieces of a great mosaic. The objectives of federal, state and county programs are identical.

"Experience will count greatly in the setting up of this new program. One of the great questions now facing welfare organizations taking over the broader social duties, is whether it is wiser to attempt to train the uneducated workers who have been called upon in the stress to fill positions in the new organizations where jobs were created and new personnel drafted in almost unbelievable numbers, or to train those qualified with an educational background, in schools for social work already overwhelmed with the demand for new workers.

"One of our great legal difficulties," continued Mrs. LaDu, "is the fact that the Queen Elizabeth Poor Laws of 1601 are still cluttering up our law books and hampering our dealings. These laws were designed to be administered by township officials and they work a special hardship in the problems with the transient unemployed."

The speaker cited as illustration of this point, what to her is apparently a national policy inviting migration, a policy in vogue ever since the early days of homesteading and before.

CCC camps and the youth movement, she said, were absorbing many of the unattached young men and communities must do their best to help with the very serious problems facing fellow human beings.

Mrs. LaDu was introduced to the gathering by Mrs. W. T. Bost, state commissioner of public welfare for North Carolina. Mrs. Bost is the second woman to hold this post in the State.

In her introductory remarks she stated that the nation, as a whole, has been introduced to the problem of public welfare in a manner never before necessary.

"The present depression," she said, "has emphasized likewise, the inability of local governments to bear the complete financial responsibility for increasing demands for assistance. In view of the fact that public welfare administration has taken its place as a major and permanent function of government, there is an immediate need for an integrity of administration and trained personnel. The program is as good or as bad as the people who are chosen to administer it."

Current History Magazine For May Barred by Japan

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Copies of the May issue of Current History magazine, which carried articles relating to Japan, have been confiscated by Post Office authorities in Kobe, Japan, it was learned here. M. E. Tracy, publisher of the periodical, received notice yesterday of the confiscation through the New York Post Office in a communication relayed from Kobe through Seattle.

Mr. Tracy said the issue contained two articles and a cartoon relating to Japan. One was entitled, "The Japanese Enigma," by Charles Hodges, professor of politics at New York University. The other was a biography by Riichi Takahashi of his father, Kerekiyo Takahashi, Japanese Minister of Finance, who was slain last February during the Tokyo military revolt.

Kiwanis Observes U. S.-Canadian Bond

By the Associated Press

Massena, N. Y., July 15

THE Kiwanis Clubs of Ottawa, Canada, and Washington, D. C., unveiled a plaque dedicated to the friendship of the two nations yesterday on the Roosevelt International Bridge over the St. Lawrence River, nine miles east of here.

Edwin F. Hill, past Kiwanis international trustee, said that "it would be fortunate indeed if friendship such as that existing between Canada and the United States could extend throughout border nations of the world."

British Excavators Find More Secrets Of Peveril Castle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASTLETON, Eng.—Located over the Great Cavern, on a precipice 260 feet above this picturesque village in Derbyshire, Peveril Castle, built in 1068 and mentioned in the Doomsday Book, is yielding fresh secrets.

Excavations there, directed by the Office of Works, promise to make Castleton a Mecca for the antiquarian and historian. Until now, only the keep and a small portion of the outside walls of the castle have been visible.

Three feet below the surface, a hall has been located and about 50 feet uncovered, showing that there was a doorway leading to a tower in the curtain wall. Excavations at the west end of the hall reveal that the building was approximately 30 feet wide. The discovery of fireplaces of two ages gives added strength to the theory that the castle was a place of residence over a long period.

The remains of a small building—presumably a chapel—have been located to the west of the great hall, while near the center of the castle the remains of an oven have been found.

The foundations of a wall running parallel with the hall and between it and the keep have been uncovered. The castle yard was terraced to counteract the slope of the hill, and it is believed that this was a supporting wall.

Australian Paddles 2220 Miles for Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—In search for employment, John Robson completed a canoe trip of 2220 miles, voyaging down the Tumut, Murrumbidgee and Murray rivers to Goolwa in South Australia, thus covering three states. When the young man had delivered a letter to the Lord Mayor of Adelaide, Mr. James R. Cain, from the president of his home town shire council in Tumut, New South Wales, Robson set out after employment. It was not long before he had obtained work.

Robson claims to have established an Australian canoeing record, "but if anyone wants to beat it he can go ahead," he added. "The trip was a wonderful experience but about 2000 miles too long. There were many mishaps and adventures and as I had very little experience in the handling of canoes before this voyage thrills became almost commonplace."

Robson's boat was made of galvanized iron with a little cover for sleeping and it upset several times on logs or in the rapids.

The wash from a passing steamer swept all his belongings off a sandbank where he had camped for the night and he lost most of his money. He lived on bread, damper and tinned foods, relieved occasionally by fish, duck and vegetables.

Lemke Aids Farm Act That He Helped Write

FARGO, N. D., July 15 (AP)—Rep. William Lemke (R) of North Dakota, came to the United Sates District Court today as a defender of the Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act which he helped to write.

The occasion was a case involving constitutionality of the second Frazier-Lemke Act fathered by the Union Party's presidential candidate and Sen. Lynn Frazier of North Dakota.

Churchill Backs Plan for Police To Help League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Mr. Winston Churchill, the Monitor learns, has accepted the presidentship of the New Commonwealth Society, an organization founded by Lord Davies to strengthen the League of Nations by promoting collective security on an international basis.

Mr. Churchill represents a very considerable body of Conservative opinion in the House of Commons, and his association with this movement draws prominent attention to the headway which the scheme for an international police force is making in political circles here.

World Peace in Danger

Some 70 members of Parliament, representing all the political parties in Parliament, are now members of the New Commonwealth Society. Their joining it in most cases, while not committing them to the details of the program which Lord Davies has put forward, testifies to the strength of the pervading feeling that world peace is in danger and that it will be preserved only if much more active measures than any yet adopted be taken to mobilize good will in its defense.

The objects of the society as originally formulated were to promote the creation of (1) "a tribunal in equity empowered to deal with all disputes threatening the peace of the world," and (2) "an international police force to prevent aggression from within or without the circle of the League and to uphold the decisions of the international authority."

The intention underlying the program was (1) forcibly to prevent nations from taking the law into their own hands, and (2) to enable international grievances to be adjucated upon and remedied before they produced war.

Men Without a Country

The police force contemplated might have been an air one. It was to be both recruited and commanded by officers owing allegiance only to the League of Nations. But it is now recognized that while this may be the ultimate ideal, it may have to be worked up to by stages, in the earlier of which international cooperation might be confined to what could be done by contingents from the different nations co-operating with one another on some general plan.

Mr. Churchill's own position is that there should be formed an overwhelming combination of lawabiding peoples resolved and able to prevent aggression of any kind.

"Let Germany," he wrote recently, "receive from united nations a guarantee of the inviolability of her own soil, unless she invades the soil of others. Let unchallengeable power and fair play march hand in hand . . . to a faithful and lasting settlement."

Mexico Facing Big Power Strike

MEXICO, D. F., July 15 (AP)—A 24-hour strike of Mexico's 20,000 oil workers started today. The capital, however, faced an even more alarming situation with a walk-out set for noon Thursday by employees of the big Mexican Light and Power Company which supplies the federal district and parts or all of five surrounding states.

Oil industry workers struck to back the demands of fellow workers—850 employees of the Ebano and Cerro Azul fields of the Huasteca Ptaroleum Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), who have been out for months for 25 per cent higher wages and other benefits.

Electrical workers also decided to quit for higher wages, having demanded 3½ per cent of the company's gross income for 1935 for pay increases and refused its offer to boost wages 200,000 pesos (about $55,000 annually).

Coker Elects President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTSVILLE, S. C.—Trustees of Coker College here have announced the election of Dr. Charles Sylvester Green of Richmond, Va., as president to succeed Dr. Carlisle Campbell, who resigned recently. Dr. Green has served as pastor of the Grive Avenue Baptist Church in Richmond since 1932.

Inflation Believed Averted By Increasing Bank Reserve

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 15 — The Federal Reserve Board's 50 per cent increase in reserve requirements is the result of over five months of careful preparation, it was learned here today following the sensational act which took $3,000,000,000 out of the huge credit reservoir of the nation.

The board has felt that it has been sitting for months on a surplus reserve big enough to blow the United States right through the roof of inflation. While $3,000,000,000 is being taken out of the surplus reserves, there is still $1,900,0000,000, or over twice the amount of credit which represented the base for the 1928 market boom.

The board's action, taken independently of reserve bank representation, will boost reserve requirements on member bank demand deposits in the central reserve cities of Chicago and New York from 13 to 19½ per cent; at banks in reserve cities from 10 to 15 per cent; and at other member banks from 7 to 10½ per cent. Requirements on time deposits, which formerly was 3 per cent at all banks, will be increased to 4½ per cent.

While it is accepted in all quarters as a distinctly "rightwards" move in keeping with conservative conceptions of national financing, it is carefully explained in official quarters as in no sense a reversal of policy or an abandonment of "easy money."

Inflationary Powder Keg

That such a step should be taken was decided by the board as much as three months ago. Since then it has merely been a question of waiting for the proper time in order to avoid any adverse effect on financial psychology. There was, however, a limit to the waiting time.

The board was convinced that drastic action was necessary. And it wanted to take this action both before the possibilities of the situation developed and before banks had made any substantial loans out of the funds to be impounded. It is explained that no damage is done by increased reserve requirements at a time when the money is still in the form of surplus. Should the step be taken after loans are made it would force liquidations.

Reasons for Action

The present moment was chosen for the action for the following reasons:

The absence of Congress from Washington tends to reduce the opportunities for hasty misinterpretation and for immediate protests for the organized inflationist groups in Congress.

All major Government refunding operations have been completed for the time being and cannot be upset by the move.

Surplus reserves have begun to increase due to the spending of the bonus money, providing an additional reason for sterilizing part of the surplus.

The French situation has been relatively quiescent of late. So long as French gold was pouring in rapidly the board did not want to make a final decision as to the amount of further reserves to be set aside because they could not foresee exactly the amount which would come in from France.

Not Abandoning "Easy Money"

The strength of the stock market made the present time favorable since it reduced the likelihood of the announcement producing a psychological recession—a factor claimed to have been of minor importance.

Politics entered into the action from the negative rather than positive point of view. There were some apprensions about it in the political corner of the Roosevelt Administration. They feared it would be interpreted as an abandonment of the "easy money" policy and cause a loss of votes to the inflationists of the Coughlin-Townsend type. This feeling of the politicians affected the choice of time for the move—but as far as can be determined here politics did not enter into the actual decision of the board as to what had to be done to guard against the danger of credit inflation.

Anomalously enough there was opposition to the move both from the inflationists and from some elements of the Wall Street banking fraternity.

Bankers Feared Tight Money

Banker opposition is said to have been based rather on the fear that it might tighten money than on opposition to the basic policy of contracting the credit base before a top-heavy superstructure developed. The bankers, it was said in authoritative quarters, insisted that credit expension is quite distanct from currency expansion. It is, of course, currency expansion which the bonafide inflationists favor.

Emphasis on the danger of inflation during the financial discussions of the past two weeks at the Charlottesville Institute of Public Relations may have had some slight influence on hastening the announcement of the board, although it is known that their decision was reached long before that conference began. Underlying it all is unquestionably the fact that the Federal Reserve Board has felt consistently that the surplus reserves have gone beyond the danger point. They constitute the potential base for extreme inflation. The move is avowedly intended to cut down the danger as far as is compatible with the credit requirements of the country.

Board Decided to Act While Still on Safe Side

WASHINGTON, July 15 (AP)—Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, in a statement said:

"The portion of existing excess reserves which will be absorbed by the board's action," he said, "if permitted to become the basis of a ten-fold or even larger expansion of bank credit, would create an injurious credit expansion.

"It is for this reason that the board decided to lock up this part of the present volume of member bank reserves as a measure of prevention on the one hand and of further encouragement to sound business recovery and confidence in the long-term investment market on the other hand."

There is no excessive credit expansion now, he said. He argued that it was better for the Reserve Board to act now than when expansion occurs, because then the action might bring on a "deflationary cycle."

Montagu Norman Thinks Reserve Rise 'Good Thing'

NEW YORK, July 15 (AP)—Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, arrived today for one of his occasional visits to this country and broke his usual silence to comment on the action of the Federal Reserve Board in raising reserve requirements for member banks as a "very good thing."

"Raising the reserve requirements must be a good thing or the Federal Reserve Board would not have done it," he was quoted as saying. He suggested, however, that the action "was highly experimental."

Queensland Obtains Immediate Inquiry Into Soil Erosion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—The Commonwealth Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has apointed F. N. Ratcliffe to study the problem of soil drift in southwest Queensland with a view to checking its encroachment.

Overstocking and unwise cultivation are said to be the chief causes of the impoverishment of the land leading to the erosion, and this has been aggravated by interference with the natural flow of rivers and streams and the ruthless destruction of timber.

It is asserted that in some districts of Australia within 200 miles of the coast, large tracts of country have been swept bare of soil and are covered with sand.

The Commonwealth Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is subsidized by the Government, and while it has, as a rule, much more work to do than can be undertaken at once, the question of soil erosion has been considered to be sufficiently serious as to warrant immediate attention.

Christmas Toys Sell In Sweltering Heat

CHICAGO, July 15 (AP)—Santa Claus, the north pole sprite of Christmas time, was doing a rushing business yesterday in the midst of blustering summer. Sweltering under his whiskers—the temperature was 90 degrees—he guided a toy display to success in the heart of the parched, drought land.

Toy buyers—apparently finding relief from the heat in thoughts of December—set a new record for attendance at the National Toy Show in the furniture mart. Almost 8000 buyers had registered for the show, which started July 6.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS—Selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100 per cent profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping, Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York.

EXTRA CASH—Selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100 per cent profit. Bonus. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Schwer, Dept. 287, Westfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Shawmut Realty Trust
1 to 7 Room Suites
$30 to $76 Slightly more if furnished.
Adjacent to The Mother Church
We advise renting now for the more desirable suites.
24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN. 0482
BOSTON

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES, Strand Arms Apts., 500 S. Westlake Ave.—Singles $30 up, doubles $45 up; all utilities furnished; quiet atmosphere; convenient transportation all parts of city.

BOOKS

"Roosevelt Revalued", "Are You Better Off?" "Brain Trussed", "Franklinstein"; 10c each. Send for pamphlet. Consumer's Guild, 1 East 43d St., New York, N. Y.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

HARMONY TOURIST CAMP on Portage Lake. Furnished cabins $10 to $15 per week. Furnished cottages $25 to $50 per week. Onekama, Michigan

DISTRIBUTORS WANTED

PARTICULARLY Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, to market epoch making, non-competitive Frostoff Automatic Defrosting-Humidifying System for electric refrigerators. Prospects everywhere; high class, profitable business; exclusive franchise.
FROSTOFF SALES CORPORATION
Canadian-Pacific Bldg. New York City

MUSIC

BEAUTIFUL SACRED SOLOS suitable for all Church services; closing out Octavo size solos for 35c or 3 for $1.00 to make way for new standard size edition.
Write for catalogue.
THE HARMONY MUSIC PUBLISHERS
4403 N. Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois

REAL ESTATE

CENTRAL FLORIDA—Homes, orange groves, acreage management, and appraisals; general insurance; accurate information; free bulletins. NOBLE SMITH REAL ESTATE, Inc., Orlando, Florida.

A. E. HANSON CO.
Realtors
— ASK FOR H. G. BADGER —
9435 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif.
WO 61128 CR. 4121

CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE
City Property, Orchards and Farms
S. T. MASON
154 South 2nd Street, San Jose

JAMES I. EASLEY
Licensed Real Estate Broker
Competent real estate service; property management. Box 342, La Habra, California.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Phillip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. MISS BLANCHE CARTER Tel. 1913-J

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Attention Hotel and Resort Owners
Thoroughly experienced hotel, club, or resort manager open for engagement; will operate on salary, lease or percentage; highest class credentials and qualifications; prefer place where no liquor is handled; if interested wire or write Box S-96, 824 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

SALESMAN of character with 5 years' experience selling to hardware and building material dealers in the Carolinas, enjoying their friendship and confidence, needs to make a change. Box 922, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Local Classified Advertising

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 605 No. Charles St.—Two exceptionally attractive apartments, 1 or 2 bedrooms, facing Washington Gardens; nr. church.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Three rooms, kitchen and bath. 1717 N. Calvert St. Telephone Vernon 3536.

BELMONT, MASS.—Upper 6-room, reconditioned; desirable location; near car line, screened porch, gas kitchen and garage. Bel. 2930-M.

HEATED APARTMENT — Six large, sunny rooms, sun porch; near transportation; ready for occupancy Sept. 1; garage if desired; can be seen any evening. Cen. 0881 (Newton, Mass.).

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Cool, airy room, alcove, kitchenette, bath; carefully managed house; near Fenway; $30-$35 monthly; furnished. 64 Hemenway St.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 94th, 69 W.—Entire 2d floor, private 20-foot house, 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath, terrace, fireplaces, electric refrigeration, telephone extension; attractive, quiet home for adult business people; references required.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

LADY SHARE charming, unusually cool, terraced apartment (with garden) complete privacy. Business woman—Couple. Excellent location, 5th Ave., midtown. References exchanged. Reasonable. Bryant 9-7469, N. Y. C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points, chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. Ken. 1022. Charles W. Cosman 98 Gainsboro St., Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

HOUSEKEEPING cottages to let on Belgrade Lakes; sand beach. Address LEON C. GLEASON, Oakland, R. D. 1, Maine.

MOUNTAIN Lake housekeeping bungalows. Bathroom, electricity, free boat. $20.00—$30.00 weekly. Fishing. Carmel Haley, Lake Rescue, Ludlow, Vt. Phone Archibald—Teahouse.

COUNTRY BOARD

BOARD at quiet, restful farm; home cooking; ⅛ mile from Atlantic Highway; $15 and $18 per week. WINFIED S. WRIGHT, Woolwich, Maine.

POCONO MTS.—Attractive farm away from traffic; large cool lawn and porch; good swimming; cool nights; delicious cooking, fresh vegetables; inner spring mattresses; rates $16 to $20; booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Tel. Mt. Pocono 36R11.

THE HOMESTEAD
Jeffersonville, N. Y.—A good place to spend a day, a week, or a year; mountain and lake country; comfort, cleanliness and wholesome activities; $18 to $20 weekly; booklet.
MABEL HOPKINSON, Mgr.

WE offer a larger sense of home life; $16.50 weekly. Write Box H-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 West 67th St., N. Y. C.—Improve your dancing for vacation; adults and children; correct posture.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert with 35 years' experience.
ESTATES—LOANS—INSURANCE
Individual service at a modest price.
HARRY HELLER, INC. 387 Washington St., Boston LIB. 0431. Room 802

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
580 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn., N. Y. Ma. 6-7632.

MRS. E. G. PONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 28 years First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 2-5724.

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
30 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FARMS FOR SALE

POULTRY FARM and beautiful country home, one-half mile from town, attractive house (all improvements) and grounds. Fifty acres, buildings for 2500 hens. Price $13,000. Stocked. Arthur L. Poor, Antrim, N. H.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Victorian sofa and lady chair. Pretty lines, very plain; $65 for the two. P. G. S., 56 WINTHROP ST., Cambridge, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED

COUPLE for small farm, 150 miles from New York City; responsible; agreeable; experience preferred; $30; permanent; good home. Box E-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

PLEASANT HOME—Lovely country, 5 rooms furnished, season or permanent; convenient for motor trips; 2 adults, $15 per week. N. WESTCHESTER, N. Y. Write Box B-25, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Sunny Hours
Established 1932
A home meeting the individual need.
Telephone Caldwell 6-2047 Caldwell, N. J.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ATLANTIC CITY—Will sacrifice corner house, 6 rooms and bath. For information write 1533 Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J.

WORCESTER, MASS., 55 Channing St.—Large 8-room house, oil heat; owner out of town; willing to make concessions to sell. M. V. SMITH, 33 Concord Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 3089.

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE IN SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., FOR RENT Four bedrooms, long living room with fireplace, dining room and large kitchen; situated on hill behind New Ocean House; garage; near bathing beach; stone porch, screened or glassed in; steam heat; lot 60 by 90 feet; rent $45 monthly. Box A-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MAGAZINE SUBSCRIPTIONS

NEW DELINEATOR
One Year, $1.50; Two Years, $2.00
SATURDAY EVENING POST
One Year, $2.00; Two Years, $3.00
Request catalog principal magazines, HARRY G. ALEXANDER, Magazine Subscription Service, Arlington, Massachusetts.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE Tel. EDgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

Multigraphing & Mimeographing

MULTIGRAPHING AND MIMEOGRAPHING Prompt, careful attention to mail orders. ACCURATE REPORTING CO., Julius Goerdeler 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO. 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

ORGANS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A pipe organ, 17 stops, complete with blower, generator and console; no reasonable offer refused. Address Box K-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

In The Adirondacks
UNDER THE MAPLES, Route 9,
On Echo Lake, Pottersville, N. Y.
E. F. Morey, Prop.
Attractive, large estate, homelike atmosphere. Refinement, amusements, also furnished cabins. Est. over 25 years. Reasonable rates, booklet.

LONGMEADOW, Mass.—Private home, lovely surroundings, good food, ideal for rest and study. M. Fuchs, Western Drive. Tel. 3-5673.

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1500
80 Langley Road, Newton Centre
Cen. New 5252

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 7827

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Enjoy our beautiful lawn, shade trees and piazzas. One or two rooms, private bath, also small room; excellent meals; convenance to services. Long. 0034.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 9 Centre St.—Airy furnished room, hot and cold water, delicious meals, large piazza, parking. ASP. 2505.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Amber Lantern Inn, 344 South St. Route 10 Attractive Rooms Single or en suite Twin Beds Excellent home-cooked food—Moderately Priced

"WILDEMERE," 220 Pleasant St., Concord, N. H.—Overnight guests; quiet, restful; opposite "Pleasant View."

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 140 W. Concord St.—Rooms with kitchenettes, attractively furnished; transients or permanent. Apply 84 Chandler St. Tel. Devonshire 7231.

BOSTON, 87 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Attractive room; near The Mother Church. Use of kitchen. Transients or permanent. Mrs. Dillon, Com. 5096.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON, 137 Bay State Rd., water side—Large, airy rooms; hot and cold water; one with private bath; reasonable. Cir. 7786.

BOSTON, MASS.—Modern rooms overlooking The Mother Church and park; elevator. HOWES 8 Cumberland St.

BOSTON, 96 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Clean, comfortable rooms; tourists accommodated. Com. 3896.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn, opposite Beaconsfield Hotel, 1754 Beacon St.—Choice rooms, homelike atmosphere; meals optional. Tel. Long. 8737.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Attractive rooms for permanent, tourists or student guests; parking. Longwood 8775.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Attractive room for business man; nr. The Christian Science Benevolent Association; 5c fare Kenmore Sq. $5 week. Asp. 1834.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Crest House, under new management; board optional; garage. MISS C. S. KANE, 41 Park St. LONgwood 9504

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., 11 Everett St.—One or two rooms; business, professional woman preferred; temporary, permanent; privileges. Tro. 4882 before 9 a. m. or see janitor.

CENTRAL, WEST SIDE—Congenial adult family home, 1 room to spare; airy, quiet, privacy. Write Box S-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

DORCHESTER, MASS. — Cool, comfortable rooms in business woman's apartment; near Ashmont Tem. Apply Janitor, Sun., eve., Sat., Sun. Gen. 2172.

IN OLD MARBLEHEAD, MASS. for a vacation in a private family. MISS HUNNEWELL, 27 High St., Tel. 2220

MARBLEHEAD, MASS., Barnegat Cove House, opposite attractive cove—Furnished rooms, some for light housekeeping, hot and cold water, electricity and gas for cooking; cool, quiet, comfortable; good place for women traveling alone; terms reasonable. MISS M. M. FREEMAN, 8 Beacon St. Tel. Marblehead 2116-M.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

WATERFRONT rooms, private Cape Cod Home—The Wulee—Nahquat (Grand View). Box 493, Chatham, Mass.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS CLEANED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO.
67 Carver Street, Boston HANcock 4158

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Single man desires position as watchman or caretaker; compensation secondary; home desired. Box 700, 401 Title Bldg.

MARRIED MAN, age 28, one child, 8 years' selling experience, wholesale and retail (grocery). Would like to learn furniture or clothing business. Excellent references. Will go anywhere. At present employed in grocery store. ALEXANDER HALDANE, 7 School St., Burlington, Vt.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED American of wide experience desires position as companion and household manager for elderly people. Careful driver. Box C-42 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper; 14 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUNG WOMAN, chambermaid, hotel; private; light housework; references; anywhere. MISS ZYLKO, 804 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y., c/o K. Meyer.

SUMMER BOARD

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE, N. H.—Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food and pleasant surroundings; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information write MRS. M. L. OLNEY, South Wolfeboro, N. H., R. F. D. Telephone 277-3.

MERRYMEETING CAMP, Lincolnville, Me. (near Camden)—For rest, study, sports; swimming, boating, fishing, archery, sea and mountain trips; fine view; good food; $15-$17 per week; send for circular. D. S. DOOLITTLE.

MOUNTAIN REST INN
Intervale, N. H.
In the heart of

OF THE unspoken word thou art master; the spoken word is master of thee.
—BUDDHIST PROVERB

Daily Features

BLESSED is the man who has the gift of making friends, for it is one of God's best gifts.—HUGHES.

The Social Light—

Monitor Camera Club From Barbara Craig, Tulsa, Okla.

All Dressed Up and On Her Way

Animal Town Aviators Take Off on Round-the-World Flight

"She's Leaving the Ground!" Yelled Grandpa Bear

—And the Stay-at-Home

Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Hazel J. Merrihew, Seattle

Watering the Flowers

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

SUMMER lawn mowing has suggested the following crypt. It should be fairly easy for beginners. Note the single letter and the short words.

QWRER TRRYT QU IR ORRP

AUE 3 YDTFGSH HSJO YUJRE,

SOP YSOK SO RSEHK YUEOFOL

DTRE JFHH QWRO IR ER-

ZDRTQRP QU XHSK UOHK

THDYIRE TUOLT.

2. Letter Changing

THE vacation season also suggests the following: Changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, change CAMP to TENT in six moves.

3. More Logic

THERE is a funny story told about the way in which a clever Dublin chambermaid decided to put 12 commercial travelers into 11 bedrooms, and yet give each a separate room. Here we have the 11 bedrooms:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

"Now," she said, "if two of you gentlemen will go into No. 1 bedroom and wait there a few minutes, I'll find a spare room for each one of you as soon as I've shown the others to their rooms."

Having thus bestowed TWO gentlemen in No. 1, she put the third man in No. 2; the fourth in No. 3; the fifth in No. 4; the sixth in No. 5; the seventh in No. 6; the eighth in No. 7; the ninth in No. 8; the tenth in No. 9; and the eleventh in No. 10.

Then she went back to Room No. 1, where you will remember she had left two men, and said, "I still have a room to spare, so if one of you will step into No. 11, you will find it empty."

Of course, there is a mistake somewhere and it is left for the reader to determine where the fallacy is, with just a warning to think twice before deciding as to which, if any, of the travelers was the "odd man out."

4. How Much Money?

STARTING with a capital of $10,000, a man increases his wealth by 50 per cent every three years. How much will he have in 18 years?

5. Rebus

TODAY'S rebus is submitted by a Beaumont, Texas, reader. It represents a 7-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

GL + ER

Wherever this you see,
It will happier be.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements.)

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Neither (O. D. S.)—The correspondent inquires about the use of "neither" in referring to one of more than two. She cites a paragraph in which three public addresses by Mr. Landon are mentioned; and the concluding sentence is, "Neither of these was a political speech."

The word is gradually being limited to a reference to one of two; but the Oxford English Dictionary unblushingly records a definition, "not any one (of more than two)"; and it proceeds to quote examples dating from 1644 to 1846. For example: none other than Southey (1796) wrote: "He at last fixed upon a leg of mutton, soles and oyster sauce, and toasted cheese . . . he could get neither."

We should prefer "Not one of these . . ." in the sentence submitted, and we believe that in this we would be supported by all other grammarians.

There is another tricky thing about "neither" that deserves some attention: It should have a singular verb. Notwithstanding the fact that Shakespeare could write, "Thersites' body is as good as Ajax, when neither are alive," and Dryden could say, "Neither were great inventors," and Ruskin could add, "What at present I believe neither of us know," we today should be inclined to hold out for:

> Thersites' body is as good as Ajax', when neither is alive (or when both are dead).
>
> Neither was a great inventor (or they were not great inventors).
>
> What at present I believe, neither of us knows.

Of course, there is the analogy of "none," which now is used quite as often with a plural verb as with a singular; and, perhaps, writers will continue to insist that "neither" must be made to serve them, rather than vice versa.

There is also the matter of "neither" and "nor," correlative conjunctions, each of which is to be followed by the same sort of sentence element. For example: "We must neither sing nor dance" is correct, for a verb follows each of the conjunctions. But "We must neither sing a hymn nor a popular song" does not accord with today's rules, for a verb follows "neither," but an adjective and noun follow the "nor." The sentence would be correct if "neither" followed "sing."

Of course, whatever is said about "neither" would apply also to "either"—except that "either" and "or" are the conjunctive team mates in this instance.

Nature

THE tree which moves some to tears of joy is in the eyes of others only a green thing which stands in the way. Some see nature all ridicule and deformity, and by these I shall not regulate my proportions; and some scarce see nature at all. But to the eyes of the man of imagination nature is Imagination itself—as a man is so he sees.—*Blake.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Baby Hotels

DOING Europe with a youngster or two is bound to be an ordeal for parents; so a group of young trained college women, with experience in kindergarten work, started hotels exclusively for children in several European capitals, where children of all ages may stay while parents travel about the Continent. They may stay at these hotels for a day, a week, or even months.

These hostelries for juveniles are planned and operated especially to cater to the needs and desires of youngsters and are Utopian delights. Here are toys of all descriptions—swings, dolls, mechanical toys, books. And, under trained supervision, play is guided into constructive channels—craft work for children of all ages, story hours, folk dancing, outdoor games and play; even cooking is attempted.

Prices in such baby hotels are surprisingly low—$1 a day, $6 per week and about $20 a month. Doubtlessly the idea of conducting hotels for children, where they may stay contentedly and under good care while parents travel, will spread over all Europe and to America. Such institutions are meeting a need and are supplying, also, financial aid.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

Washington and Sam

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGE WASHINGTON became impatient while sitting for his portrait before the artist, Stuart. One day he gave vent to his feelings and the painter assured him that delay was beyond human control, that progress could not be made until the canvas was dry. On keeping his appointment next day he discovered to his horror that the painting was spoiled. "General," he said, "someone has held this picture to the fire."

Washington summoned his Negro servant, Sam, and indignantly demanded to know who had touched the canvas.

Sam confessed. He had overheard the conversation of the day before, and had tried to be helpful to his master by hastening the work.

"Get out!" stormed the General, "and never show your face again."

But the next day as Stuart was preparing to work, Washington rang for Sam, and that individual shambled in shamefaced and trembling. "Come here, Sam," said the President softly, drawing a silver watch from his waistcoat, "take this watch, and whenever you look at it, remember that your master in a moment of thoughtlessness, said to you what he now regrets and that he was not ashamed to confess that he had done so."

The Homemade Plane Heads Westward

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—2

ANIMAL TOWN was wide awake, though it was still dark. This was to be the biggest day in the history of this wilderness town, the day when the new airplane would be tried out, and perhaps the Animal Town aviators' good will trip round the world would start!

Grandpa Bear, blinking in the early light, nearly bumped into his nephew, Buster Bear, who was hurrying to the plane with a roll of blankets.

"Good morning, Grandpa! I didn't suppose you would be up for a couple of hours yet," said Buster.

"Well, I couldn't sleep much, and I just lay there wondering about this plane of yours. You have it built, and the engine installed, and yet I haven't heard anything about gas. What are you going to use for gas?"

"Now Grandpa," answered Buster Bear, "don't let that bother you. You know, foxes are pretty smart. Reddy Fox's daddy is just about as smart as they come, and he has invented a gas that will give much more power than any other gas now made. And the wonderful part of it is that it can be made as you need it!"

As Buster and Grandpa were talking, they were jostled this way and that by excited animals coming from all directions to see if he animal-built airplane would fly.

"Who bumped me?" cried Fanny Fox, a spinster who taught in the Animal Town school. "No one hit you, Miss Fox; that is, not intentionally," said Buster. "There is such a crowd here, someone bumped into me, making me turn quickly, and my bundle of blankets did perhaps come against you, but I'm sorry."

"Well, I suppose I must take your word for it," said Miss Fox, as she adjusted her hat that had been knocked over one eye. "I suppose I should feel better about the matter, though, if I didn't remember so well the pranks you used to plan when you were in school."

Miss Fanny and Buster presently forgot about her getting jostled and about their little talk, for the Mayor was standing on the plane, making a little speech in honor of the animals who were starting their trip around the world. He praised them for their courage and spoke of all the stories they would be able to bring back to Animal Town. Then he said, "I have here something that I'm sure will prove very useful on your trip," and he held up a large compass. "This has been the property of the town for many years, and we have never had any use for it. Now I present it to you, Reddy Fox, as the leader of our animal aviators. May it keep you on a straight course, and help you return to us safely! We are proud of you and will await with great interest your return."

The world voyagers tried to appear as if they were not affected by all this praise; that is, all except Buster Bear. His chest kept swelling larger and larger. Doc Coon said, "If the Mayor doesn't stop praising Buster he'll surely bust—or something."

Just then there was a great commotion on the outskirts of the crowd, and a shrill voice said, "Don't go till I get there! Hold everything!" The animals stretched their necks to see who was coming. Someone was pushing through the crowd. It was Granny Coon. She was waving something in her hand. "Here is something I've just finished for you animals!" she said. And she held up a fine banner with the words on it: ANIMAL TOWN AVIATORS' GOOD WILL TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

Then a new sound was heard. The animals looked about wildly. Suddenly they realized that it came from the engine of the plane, which was really running! The crowd felt silly at first, to think they had forgotten the engine and had been alarmed by this sound. Then, as it grew louder, they set up a great shout. The airplane seemed to tremble for a moment. Then it started slowly across Animal Town Square. Faster and faster it went.

Grandpa Bear, almost beside himself with excitement, yelled, "She's leaving the ground! She's leaving the ground! Oh, Boy! She is! She is!"

Such yells and cheers! Never before in its history had there been so much excitement in Animal Town.

Many of the baby animals were held aloft on their parents' shoulders to watch the departure of the good will plane, which had just skimmed over the town hall. The animal aviators were waving their last good-bys. So, with banner waving, the plane was headed westward to grand experiences and exciting adventures.

BOYLSTON DUMMER

[Articles in this series will appear on Wednesdays.]

What They Say

They Don't Worry About It

"Those old fussbudgets who wrinkle their noses at specks of dust and talk constantly of germ infection might be astonished to learn that there are no occupational diseases among sweepers nor even among the scow trimmers who handle the city's waste. They seem to thrive on their work."—*Meyer Berger.*

For Spain

"For myself, as a Spaniard, what I want to see us develop is a way to live decently, based on decent moral values — truth, sincerity, courage."—*Manuel Azaña.*

For the Scrapbook

The First Step

He that thinks he can afford to be negligent, is not far from being poor.—*Johnson.*

Knowledge

The amplest knowledge has the largest faith. Ignorance is always incredulous.—*Willmott.*

Democracy

The love of democracy is that of equality.—*Montesquieu.*

Facts About the Bible

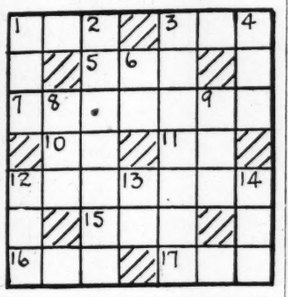
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Vanity of Vanities

THE keynote of the book of Ecclesiastes is struck by its author in chapter one, verse two, where we read: "Vanity of vanities, saith the Preacher, vanity of vanities, all is vanity." The Hebrew word chebel, which is here translated "vanity," has the literal meaning of "vapor or breath," although it came to be employed in a figurative sense of what is "evanescent, insubstantial, worthless" (cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs: "Hebrew Lexicon" p. 210). The same word occurs in Jer. 2:5 and in many other passages.

The repetition of the term in the phrase "vanity of vanities" gives a superlative sense in accord with Hebrew idiom; hence the translation "absolute vanity" which has sometimes been suggested. Thus when the Preacher wrote his book he seems to have had a deep and abiding sense of the evanescence of material existence, though he still retained hopes for the progress and the salvation of the people, for "he still taught the people knowledge." (Eccles. 12:9.)

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Fish
3. Mere taste
5. Skill
7. Many.
10. Sun-god
11. Indefinite article
12. Boat-race
15. Bird
16. Marry
17. Unit of length

Down

1. Aeriform fluid
2. Despoiled
3. Layer of rock
4. Comrade
6. Musical note
8. Sooner than
9. Insect
12. Uncooked
13. Part of "to be"
14. Pointed instrument

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

Love

LOVE is its own great loveliness alway,
And takes new lustre from the touch of time;
Its bough owns no December and no May
But bears its blossom into Winter's clime.

—*Thomas Hood.*

In Lighter Vein

Ahem!

Visitor: "How much is that gramophone?"

Shopkeeper: "$250, sir."

Visitor: "Have you sold many of them this year?"

Shopkeeper: "Yes. I should say quite 50. May I book your order, sir?"

Visitor: "No, thanks. I've come from the income tax authorities to see how business is."—*Unidentified clipping.*

Definitions

Boy: A noise with dirt on it.

Saxophone: An ill wind that nobody blows good.

Detour: The roughest distance between two points.

Etc.: Sign used to make others believe you know more than you do.
—*Reader's Digest*

Bankers' Anthem

"What made all the bankers at the dinner stand up when the orchestra played, 'No, No, a Thousand Times No'?"

"Oh, they thought it was the national anthem."

More Wise Than Otherwise

"Never let a temporary setback discourage you."

"You're right. The biggest thing in the universe, the sun, goes into occasional total eclipse."

Loving Our Enemies

"I know why we shouldn't despise our enemies," said little Mary.

"All right," said the teacher, "tell us."

"Well, we ought to like what we've made."—*Christian Advocate.*

About Time!

Niblick: "And what did you make today?"

Mashie: "Ah, a 16 on the first, 17 on the second, 19 on the third—and then I blew up!"

Obedient

Head Clerk: "Don't you ever dare call me 'big boy' again! I've had quite enough of your film expressions."

New Office Boy: "O. K., chief."—*Punch.*

—Answers

"I've got the wireless working again."

"What's it say?"

"Gale warning to shipping."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gate Service Plus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oklahoma City, Okla.

A BOY in the home of a tenant farmer near a gate where automobiles were passing through every few minutes, because of oil-well activity on the land, jumped from the porch one warm afternoon and ran to open the gate for a woman driver. To his very great surprise, when she thanked him, she handed him a quarter.

Other cars were coming down the long red road, and the boy stationed himself at the gate, opening and closing it for those passing through. Not all slipped a quarter into his hand, but many did (an oil field is a place of generous spending); and dimes and nickels were plentiful.

When the boy related his experience, exhibited the profit to his mother, and stated his intention of working at the gate-opening project the next day, the mother was pleased with his success, but was of the opinion that the accommodation rendered was not enough to give for such liberal remuneration. She suggested that he equip himself with cold soda to include with the service thereafter. An ice box was obtained, and a shade was improvised from strips of canvas on a frame.

Thus it came about that a boy found himself making a helpful income because, on a summer afternoon, he left the comfort of his own front porch to do a courteous service without thought of reward. By the same token the enterprise was elevated to the dignity of a business because the boy's mother advised him to fully earn what he accepted.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send in this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Airplane Ride

TAKE a board (a table leaf will do) and place a stack of four or five books under each end. Then ask someone to stand on the board. Blindfold him or her. Two persons then raise the board a little, wiggling it at the same time. Another person then violently fans the person standing on the board, who in turn places his hands on the shoulder of a fourth person. This fourth person gradually lowers himself as the two persons holding the board gradually raise it.

This game is exceedingly thrilling and creates the sensation of flying. —Aileeen F. G., Los Angeles.

Brevities

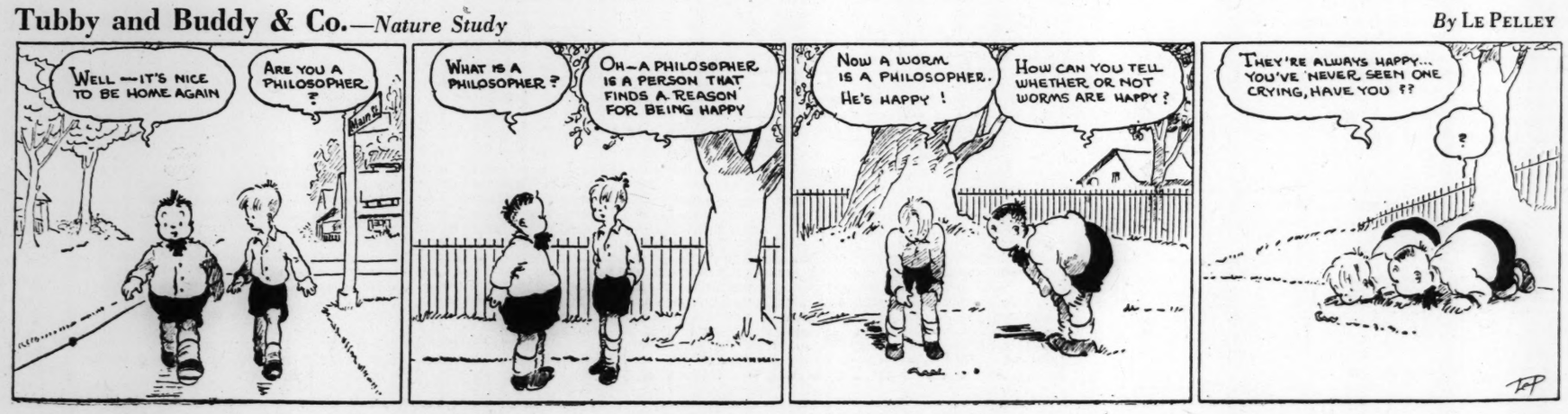
Florence (Ala.) **Herald:** Missionary efforts in the Orient have borne fruit. Japan and China are acting much like Christian nations did from 1914 to 1918.

Milwaukee Journal: When the last agent is fought off, even the veteran who never got into gun range will have earned his bonus.

Life: There's one thing we like about Mickey Mouse—he's never said he would rather play Hamlet.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Nature Study*

By LE PELLEY


WELL—IT'S NICE TO BE HOME AGAIN
ARE YOU A PHILOSOPHER?
WHAT IS A PHILOSOPHER?
OH—A PHILOSOPHER IS A PERSON THAT FINDS A REASON FOR BEING HAPPY
NOW A WORM IS A PHILOSOPHER. HE'S HAPPY!
HOW CAN YOU TELL WHETHER OR NOT WORMS ARE HAPPY?
THEY'RE ALWAYS HAPPY... YOU'VE NEVER SEEN ONE CRYING, HAVE YOU??
?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Marchers With Memories

MEN marched as men ought to march when World War veterans gathered at Verdun this past week end—veteran soldiers of many nations, erstwhile friend and foe alike, shoulder to shoulder for peace.

Frenchmen were there, and Germans, and British. And, as in 1917, the Americans were there too.

But none came as too many had come years ago, driven by fear or hate, or drawn by the dream that peace could be forged in fires of slaughter and destruction.

This time they had come armed for peace. But not as they once were armed "for peace." Not as nations now "arm for peace." Memories were more piquantly edged than swords.

And recollections were more eloquent than the oratory of recruitment, more persuasive than pacifist logic. There were no speeches this time.

But the men were there; twenty or thirty thousand of them, from France and Germany and Britain and the United States, yes, but also from Austria, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece, Portugal, Roumania and Denmark. And Hungary and Bulgaria sent messages.

The French Veterans' Confederation organized the ceremonies, whose expenses were shared by the French Government. It was reported that 500 Germans mingled with the French to make this the first time the two peoples had fraternized on French soil.

Of course, the soldiers themselves fraternized one Christmas Day before it had become so evident to the leaders that the war might be a very long one and that that sort of thing would never do. Perhaps some of the veterans were remembering this during the ceremonies.

Those individual oaths which each man swore at the graves of fallen comrades after a "mute and measured march" to the Douaumont Ossuray—what did they say?

The words don't matter. Some of them probably never became articulate. Some of them may have been pledges to warn the young men of today, who never have been "under fire," that war will dupe tomorrow's millions as it duped the patriots who now lie near Verdun, unless those things that men learn afterward are kept securely in mind by those who still have the privilege of making decisions beforehand.

But what all these pledges surely said in unison was that men want no more of war, and that leaders who cannot solve their problems without recourse to war will never again earn the world's acclaim with war's pseudo victories.

Races and Races

THE fetish of racial supremacy exalts physicality. But never does it appear more hollow than when it attaches to claims of physical prowess. Results of the Olympic track and field trials at Randall's Island Stadium ought to make educational reading for Nordics—where they are allowed to read. It took just 21 seconds to shatter the ancient myth of the white man's invincibility as a dusky thunderbolt named Jesse Owens exploded round a 200-meter stretch of cinderpath faster than any man ever ran that distance before.

And as though that amazing feat was not proof enough that the will to win, and the ability, is more than skin deep, close on the flying feet of the Ohio State University's one-man track team came Cornelius Johnson of Compton College and the equally colored Dave Albritton, a gangling sophomore from Ohio State, who tied at a new ceiling of 6 feet 9¾ inches in two soaring assaults upon the world's record for the high jump.

In all, ten colored competitors emerged from the dizzy drama unreeled at Randall's Island with tickets for the steamer that is taking American entries to the Olympic field meet in Berlin next month. Those who regard the forthcoming games as a test of Aryan superiority may have some doubts if they weigh the records written in the footprints of those American Negroes.

Organized sport indulges men's latent liking for tests of physical strength and skill. It couples the competitive impulse with an appreciation of fairness, courage and mutual respect. Such qualities are instinctive in men. Those who play the game gain this understanding. It enables them to see their fellow men more nearly in their true stature.

In sport, they "pay off" on performance, not pedigree. That is why those who take part in the Olympic Games are likely to derive more real enjoyment than people who are led to believe in the synthetic superiority developed by race-conscious governments.

LIGHTNING struck the cup on the fourth green at the Cape Ann Golf club just as three players were walking off. Rumor has it that one of the players took his score card out of his pocket again, and after adding two strokes to his score, continued on his way with a relieved conscience.

ITALIAN newspaper men who jeered and hooted at Haile Selassie are barred from Switzerland indefinitely. At least the Italians are sternly dealt with for yelling at the Emperor, even though they get off comparatively easy for shooting at him.

Cheaper Money

WHEN the cost of borrowing money is cheapened, business men are encouraged to use it. Cheap money does not in itself persuade them to borrow. It is the prospect of profiting by the use of the borrowed money that acts as the spur. But the cost of loans, or the rate of interest, is often a very important item in those costs, which must be more than covered if a business venture is to be remunerative. Consequently, cheap money is a decided help in promoting economic recovery.

Never before have rates of interest fallen so low in the United States. The Government is particularly favored. That is why the Reconstruction Finance Corporation can reduce rates of interest to its own borrowers, as it has just done. For the RFC obtains its capital from the Treasury. The RFC, which is now getting money from the Treasury at 2¼ per cent, a reduction from 2¾ per cent, has thus been enabled to reduce its own rates up to a full 1 per cent.

"Reductions to lending institutions," says Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the RFC, "are made with the request and expectation that reductions will be passed along to their debtors." Hitherto, however, there has been no such sympathetic response. Cheap money hasn't been felt among all classes of borrowers. Look, for instance, at borrowers of mortgage money. Here the rate of interest seems almost a conventional rate—not the flexible "price" envisaged by the classical economists. Mortgage money has stayed between 5½ and 6 per cent in spite of the continued slashes in basic money rates. Will the RFC action carry weight enough to break through this rigid rate?

Japan's New Trade War

FOR the second time within a year Japan has become involved in a trade war. The invocation of the Trade Protection Act against Australia was equivalent to a declaration of commercial hostilities. The operation of the act places all Japan's major imports from Australia—wool, wheat, flour, meat, animal fat—under a license system and also raises by 50 per cent the ad valorem duty on Australian products.

The application of this act was motivated by the action of the Australian Government in imposing substantial tariff increases, aimed primarily at Japanese rayon and cotton piece goods. Japanese resentment was enhanced because the trade balance between the two countries is heavily in Australia's favor. In 1935 Japan bought from Australia goods to the value of 235,000,000 yen (about $70,000,000), while Japanese exports to Australia were valued at only 75,000,000 yen.

A similar development last year, an increase in the Canadian duties on Japanese goods, led to the application of the Trade Protection Act and to a curtailment of Japan's purchases in Canada. A change of government in that country facilitated a settlement of the dispute along lines which substantially satisfied the Japanese demands. It remains to be seen whether Australia will ultimately prove equally compliant. The stakes in the Japanese-Australian trade war are higher, because the volume of trade involved is much greater than in the case of the conflict with Canada. While Australia is naturally not indifferent to the Japanese market, its commercial and financial associations with Great Britain are much stronger and closer; and the recent increase in tariffs may be regarded as an effort to implement further the Ottawa scheme of empire preference.

As in all trade wars, both sides will doubtless suffer substantial economic casualties. It is doubtful whether Australia can find compensating markets for the wheat and wool which will be shut out of Japan. The quality of Japanese wool products seems bound to suffer, although Japanese business men profess great confidence in the possibility of utilizing staple fiber, either entirely or in mixtures with wool.

Japan sometimes has a tendency to take its world destiny a little too seriously. The Japanese press indulges in melodramatic statements on rather slight provocation. Yet, after discounting these points, the fact remains that Australia's action, which closely coincided with America's decision to raise the tariff on Japanese cotton piece goods, is a severe blow to the foreign trade expansion which many Japanese regard as the economic lifeblood of their country. As it happens, both America and Australia sell much more to Japan than they buy from it. Japan's adverse balance of trade with the two countries last year amounted to 434,000,000 yen (a little over $120,000,000).

Japanese exporters feel that if restrictions are imposed on them in countries where Japan is a good customer, limitations are even more likely in markets where Japan sells more than she buys. There is, therefore, every indication that there will be a bitter and prolonged struggle, conducted with every available means of economic pressure, to induce Australia to adopt a more hospitable attitude toward Japanese goods.

IF WE ARE to judge by their pictures, the first action on casting their hats into the ring is for presidential nominees to follow up the gesture by casting their hooks into some likely fishing stream.

In Early Mexico

Book News of the Day

FRANS BLOM in THE CONQUEST OF YUCATAN (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50) has worked admirably at filling a gap in early Mexican history, which has been glaringly apparent ever since the appearance of the standard authority on this subject, Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico." To assist him he has fifteen years experience in archaeological research in Central America.

In addition, from a bibliography of 100 or more items, including many unknown to the historian of a century ago, Blom has drawn material depicting the grandeur of Chichen Itza and the splendor of Uxmal, using for his principals such characters as Cordoba, Grijalva, Montejo, Bishop Landa and Cortes. In the opening scene, El Almirante himself paces the deck of the pitiful Capitana, sorry successor to the proud Santa Maria of his first voyage. Skirting the island of Guanaja, off the coast of Spanish Honduras, he established first contact between the Mayan civilization of Mexico and the European.

* * *

Bartholomew Columbus, his brother, was the first to record in writing the existence to the west of a land called "Maiam" or "Yucatan." What a contrast the author depicts, however, between the casual meeting of Columbus with the sons of America's greatest indigenous nation, and the so-called "glorious triumph" of greedy Spanish conquerors over a people "superior in science and government, equal in art and architecture."

Rather than Roman or Arabic symbols, he uses Mayan for numbering his thirty-two chapters, and in the one on Mayan figures, he discloses that the Yucatan Indians probably preceded the rest of the world by 1000 years in developing a true conception of zero and its place in counting.

This is one bit of information, together with descriptions of how the people lived in those days, that modern historians must thank Bishop Landa for. Landa was the fanatical sixteenth-century churchman responsible for burning practically all known Mayan books and records not in stone.

* * *

Admirable as the book may be in depicting an ancient culture and recording events of known history, it is to be regretted that the author goes out of his way to take such a decided stand against the possibility of a pre-Mayan continent of Atlantis. One must admit there are many weak links in the theories of those who give credence to the stories of a lost continent as told by Plato, Homer and Horace, but such evidence as has been found cannot be utterly disregarded.

The words "mummy, pyramid, hieroglyph; and a freak resemblance of architectural ruins to an elephant," are admittedly rather slender framework to build upon, as the author asserts. But even if this were the only evidence available, Atlantis would still be as plausible an explanation for the distribution of races as the hypothetical but not even "legendary" trek of Asiatics across to North and South America by way of Alaska.

H. B. N.

The Thinkers

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
ART. 10 ... to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity ... of all members ...
CHINA
ETHIOPIA
LePelley

Green Gooseberries

GOOSEBERRIES, green gooseberries, are on the market now. Keats may have his "candied apple, quince, and plum, and gourd;" with "jellies soother than the creamy curd," to place at the bedside of Madeline on St. Agnes' Eve. Yeats may have "The silver apples of the moon, The golden apples of the sun." For me the sharp green gooseberries of Coniston.

We never bought our gooseberries at Coniston, either at the "Co-op" or from the greengrocer who toiled, with his donkey cart, three times a week up our mountain road. SHE brought them to us, in a glass bowl, with the bread and watercress and the loaf of yellow butter, *and* a new-plucked white rose. They were stewed just right, never mushy, with exactly the amount of sweetening to bring out their tart, rich flavor. We could not find them on the weekly bill. We asked her what we owed her for berries and the sugar she had used from her own larder, for she had cooked them in her wee, stone cottage, on the adjoining land.

"Nothing, Miss," she answered, looking astonished at such a question.

"But they were not on the greengrocer's bill."

"No, Miss."

"But where did you get them?"

"Oh, they're in the garden, Miss."

All the better. They had come from her own bush, and we must pay the regular market price. SHE was hurt. She resorted to logic. If the gooseberries grew in the garden and were ready to be picked, they ought to be used. And we liked gooseberries and ought to have them. And she liked to cook them for us. And they cost nothing, because—well, there they were, in the garden. It was the same with potatoes, the tiny, smooth chats like white marbles, boiled on a coal fire, with a sprig of mint to "taste" them.

Green lettuce and radishes grew overnight, from nothing at all, and without soil, on the lid of the bread crock. It was only when we blundered into expressing ourselves definitely in favor of some particular fruit or vegetable that our desires were withheld. That, of course, was not her fault, for if we would order strawberries when the native product had been exhausted we must not blame her if they were sour and small enough to "fit in the corner of me eye."

We learned to expect surprises, surprises in the form of things we had yearned for secretly. It was uncanny the way SHE fulfilled for us our unvoiced desires. She had lived so long with mountains as her sole companions and indeed was something of a "Meg Merrilies," whose "Brothers were the craggy hills, her sisters larchen trees," that it might be true of her also that "alone with her great family she liv'd as she did please." When we spoke of crumpets we were ten miles from Heather Cottage, somewhere near Ambleside. We said it would be jolly to have crumpets for tea. Then we put our finger on our lips and looked at each other, as a reminder not to mention them at Heather Cottage, in case they should take a notion to drop from the hawthorn tree and land in the letter box.

We forgot about them, while walking home, through the lush green meadows, where soft, golden cattle and round, gray sheep watched us timidly. Lazily we smiled upon the curling feather of smoke in the chimney pot. SHE had lighted a fire in our living room. It was just growing bright as we crossed the threshold, and in front of it, just toasted, a perfect brown, with butter melting into the pores of them, sat a pile of hot crumpets. Was it really the hawthorn tree this time, or the currant bush, or the box hedge which had risen to the occasion in unerring anticipation of our desires? SHE said it was the muffin-man, of whom she always took something. She took the crumpets because she didn't want buns, or eccles cakes, or cottage loaves, or oat bread. And she didn't want crumpets either. Somehow they just moved automatically from the muffin-man's basket onto her oblong plate.

Nothing else ever tasted like the crumpets at Coniston, or the chat potatoes, or the radishes, or the green, sharp gooseberries which came to the table with white bread and butter and leafy watercress.

P. P. S.

"Uprisings in Palestine"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I heartily agree with many of the views expressed in your editorial, "Uprisings in Palestine." However, it seems to me that the press in America is inclined to place too much emphasis on the opinions and viewpoints of the alien Jews in that unhappy land, and to give far too little space and consideration to the rights and interests of the native citizens of Palestine.

During the years closely following the World War, I spent much time in the Middle East and came to know, from first-hand information, much of the underhanded intrigue carried on there by Great Britain and France. On many occasions I talked with Husein, Feisal and other leaders of the people of Palestine, Mesopotamia, Arabia and Persia, and came to understand and sympathize with their efforts toward political independence.

I am not unmindful of the many other great wrongs perpetrated at Versailles, where new divisions, colonies and mandated territories were parceled out irrespective of either racial or lingual boundaries; but I believe the greatest injustice of all was the handing over of Palestine to England with the understanding that Jews would be allowed to built a so-called "national home" there. It not only was an injustice, but also a treacherous betrayal of good faith as well, for that country had already been promised to the Arab inhabitants as a reward for services rendered during the war.

In his book, "Since Then," Sir Philip Gibbs states: "The Arabs were deeply resentful of the Balfour Declaration. The land which these old Canaanites claimed as their own was to be parceled out among foreign settlers. Englishmen and Americans familiar with Palestine denounce the Balfour Declaration as a policy based upon a flagrant injustice to the Arabs." Several English officials in Palestine resigned from the service in protest against England's repudiation of her wartime promises to the people of Palestine.

Since 1920 the Arabs have made several demonstrations (the only means of protest they have) against unwanted Jewish immigration into their country, but always they have found the guns of English troops turned against them and their actions called "the rioting of Moslem mobs." One might as truthfully call the Boston Tea Party, or other incidents of the American Revolution in 1776, "the rioting of American mobs." The people of Palestine are asking for the right of self-government and freedom, and that is exactly what the Americans wanted 160 years ago.

Certainly everything reasonable should be done to help the Jewish people who have so cruelly been rendered homeless in Germany, but an injustice in Germany cannot be righted by another injustice in Palestine.

In 1919, there was no trouble between Arabs and Jews in Palestine, although at that time less than 9 per cent of the population was Jewish. But the Balfour Declaration termed the other 91 per cent "non-Jewish communities," and the people of Palestine suddenly found themselves regarded as aliens in their own country. When the foreign Jews began to flock into their country the people became resentful.

I have revisited Palestine several times since I lived there, and have discussed this Arab-Jewish question with many English officials in both Palestine and England, but never have I met one who believes that the provisions of the Balfour Declaration can be administered satisfactorily to both Zionists and the people of Palestine. Certainly unrest and distrust will prevail there, or in any other land, where the will of an alien minority is imposed at gunpoint on the native majority.

Portland, Maine. KARL FRIEDRICH MULLER

When Schoolteachers Broadcast

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

My attention has been called to an article appearing in the Monitor headed "Facsimile Papers Hailed as Coming Wonder of Radio."

In discussing the statement I made before the Communications Commission, your staff correspondent interpreted my remarks relative to a local school system meeting the cost of broadcasting, as releasing teachers in each school, so as to actually reduce the number of teachers needed in that school. Whereas, when I mentioned the fact that there are 239,000 "schools" I was referring to the number of individual schools including both large high and elementary schools supervised by principals, and three- or four-room schools, supervised by a teacher. This number did not refer to the school systems within a city or county, as a unit. In the third from the last paragraph of the article written by your staff correspondent, he assumed that I was estimating the release of teachers from each "school" instead of a few teachers from each "school system"—whether it be a city school system or a county school system.

In mentioning the probable cost to a local school system, I merely suggested that by assigning a few teachers in the entire school system to handle the radio broadcasting, the problem could be taken care of adequately without causing anyone to lose his position.

It is my thought, in this connection, that the school system could use outstandingly superior teachers in this way, so as to make their contribution available to the entire school system, rather than to the small number of pupils whom they might otherwise teach in their own classrooms.

J. W. STUDEBAKER,
Commissioner of Education
Washington, D. C.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Strange Monopoly

MANY intelligent radical leaders, such as Norman Thomas, Kirby Page and Earl Browder, have been quick to seize upon continuance of war in civilization as a weapon with which to bolster their attacks upon capitalism. Adroitly they have selected economic forces which play their part in producing international strife, such as the search for raw materials, and have played up those factors in a manner calculated to give the impression that international calamities will continue as long as the present economic order exists and perpetuates a blind spirit of nationalism. . . .

Peace advocates will welcome the aid of Mr. Thomas's eloquence, but it is reassuring to know they will hear from other speakers who are not peddling economic panaceas. —*Marion* (Ohio) *Star*.

The Wide Horizon

Basing Peace on Force

By Viscount Cecil

[Excerpts From an Address Before the American Club in Paris]

I HAVE a picture of a great continent inhabited by hundreds of millions of people the vast majority of which, 99 per cent of which, are passionately devoted to peace, not only from fear but from every possible motive. And to my mind, the really poignant element in the situation is that all these millions who want peace, seem to be steadily drifting toward war.

I am going to try and explain what seems to me the only possible remedy. Can war be prevented?

The old system, if you wish peace prepare for war, is wrong in theory and a complete failure in practice. The only possible alternative is some form of organized peace. If you are going to have some kind of international tribunal, whether an assembly of the nations or a court of law, which is to pass upon international disputes, there must be at the back of it some force, some exercise of power to prevent the breach of peace.

In my own country, and perhaps in America also, there are a great many people who think that you can get rid of the element of force. I believe that to be a profound mistake. I believe that it is the common experience of the world that if you are to have any system, whether between man and man or community and community, or nation and nation, you must have some—I use the word because it has become the ordinary word nowadays—some sanction to prevent the complete disregard of the system you are setting up. I know of no system of civilization which has not got some sanction at the back of it.

We have had two great international controversies in the last five years, in which it has been said that the League of Nations has failed. It is perfectly true that in those two cases, the controversy of the Far East and the controversy about Italy and Abyssinia, the system has not succeeded in preventing war or what is the equivalent of war. But when you say that the League has failed, I think you must examine exactly what you mean by that expression.

* * *

To my mind, what is proved by those two instances is that any attempt to settle any international disturbance of an acute kind which rules out an appeal to force is bound to fail. But when you say the League has failed, it is more true to say that for one reason or another the system envisaged by the Covenant of the League was never put into force at all.

Japan and all the military clique that had power in Japan, determined to go on with their policy; they ignored all the appeals, all the arguments, all the discussions of what went on. I think it is perfectly clear proof that mediation, arbitration, discussion without sanctions, will not prevent aggression in certain cases.

What happened between Italy and Abyssinia, is it not precisely the same thing? Is it not true, that for months and months every effort was made by appeals, by discussions, by representation to induce the parties to come to a conclusion, or rather the aggressor to cease from that aggression? And it failed. It is true that in this case—and that was no doubt in some respects, a most valuable and interesting advance in international practice—there was an attempt not to coerce, but to use such pressure as would induce the aggressor to consider carefully what he was doing. But it was a very mild or rather a slow type of pressure, and just because it was not effective it failed.

Is it not clear from those two instances that mere appeals, mere discussion, mere representation to parties, when they have gone so far as to prepare for war, will not succeed? If you are going to have any international system which is to give peace to the world there must be at the back of it and as a last resort something more than that.

Can you organize such an international force as will prevent war? No doubt we rely on force to prevent crime. We rely on force to prevent riots. But is that true when you come to international matters? Some people say it is not. I venture to say it is entirely a question of how much force you can get on the side of peace.

* * *

The question now is whether in the major and more important controversies of the world you can get sufficient force on the side of peace. And even if you get it theoretically and in writing, will it be used when it comes to the point? That is the great issue.

I believe profoundly that the great mass of people are much in advance of their rulers and of what are called the governing classes. I can only speak of my own country but I am confident that in my own country they do understand, they are beginning to understand most vitally and fully that this question of the preservation of peace is of vast importance and does justify any effort, almost any sacrifice. We have done our best to test the feeling in our country and I believe that that represents the truth. I can only guess at the feeling of other countries, but my guess is that it is the same in every country if only it were given a chance.

What is wanted is a great system of education, of propaganda, if you like, stretched over the whole world and particularly over Europe.